

ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last, the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Vol. IV. No. 18.

ANDOVER, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1891.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

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When we tell you that such goods are not the kind we are selling at half price. What we did not sell of these goods last season will go to our western trade very soon, and those wishing such at Our Store, must call at once.

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And all kinds of light machine work neatly and promptly done. Guns for sale and to let. Loaded shells always on hand. Shop on Park Street, opposite Engine House, Andover.

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Diamonds!
JEWELLERS,
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Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.
459 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.
NEXT TO BICKNELL BROS.
Fine Watch Repairing.

LOCAL NEWS.

There was an enjoyable whist party at the home of J. Warren Berry, Monday night.

Each member of the Phillips Academy football team of last fall has been presented with a watch chain in the shape of a football, on which is inscribed the score, year, and player's name. It should be a pleasant remembrance to each one of this notable victory.

Several members of the Free Church congregation are contemplating giving a concert of war songs, and a first rehearsal will be held to-night at 7.30.

The Shawheen Club observed "Ladies night" at its pleasant rooms in Carter's Block, Tuesday night. About forty members and ladies were present and all evidently enjoyed an evening of genuine pleasure. Whist, checkers and other games were indulged in, and the Victor Banjo Club rendered several selections very acceptably. Page & Co. of Lawrence served an excellent repast and they did it in a manner which was appreciated by all. The committee who had the affair in charge may well feel satisfied with its success.

At the annual meeting of the Lowell & Andover Railroad Company, Wednesday, in Lowell, George Ripley of this town was re-elected one of the directors.

The Phillips Academy glee and banjo clubs made their first appearance this year on February 4, at the Kirness given by the November Club of Andover and were heartily received.—New York Tribune.

John F. Donovan and James Stewart were before Judge Poor yesterday afternoon charged with assault on Officer Geo. Loud at the depot, Tuesday night. Donovan pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$10. Stewart was discharged. On the same night William Crowley and Frank Foster were arrested by Officer Loud for assault on each other. They settled by paying a fine of \$5 each.

Rev. Walcott Fay of Westboro', who preached at the South Church on Sunday, graduated from the Academy in 1870, and has many friends and acquaintances in this community. The morning discourse, founded on James ii. 14, was a clear and convincing discussion of "faith and works," and we have reason to intimate that it will soon reach a wide audience through the columns of one of the great religious weeklies.

The Board of Registrars of voters added two new names to the voting list Wednesday night.

Miss Fannie Berry has been absent from town a few days, visiting friends in Merrimac.

The citizens caucus, to nominate candidates for the several town officers, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 23.

The "Pro Bono" Club of the Free Church held an interesting and enjoyable meeting at the home of R. M. Findley, on Elm St., last night. The officers of last year were re-elected to serve the balance of this season. Geo. W. Foster, Esq., gave an exceedingly interesting talk on wills and the settlement of estates, and when he had finished he answered many questions which were asked him by those present. J. Newton Cole read a paper on the philosophy of handwriting, and the remainder of the evening was spent socially and in playing games.

The unfavorable weather and consequently the small number who turned out, caused a postponement of Miss Birdie Slade's Concert and Recital from last Monday night to next Thursday evening, Feb. 19. The talent is all good and it will without doubt be an enjoyable concert. Twenty-five cents admits to all parts of the hall. Miss Slade is a very successful elocutionist and cannot fail to please her hearers. The other artists who will appear—Mr. Drescher the cornetist, Misses Webber and Bishop readers, Miss Mabel Sharrock girl violinist, Miss Bertha Sharrock piano soloist, are all artists of acknowledged ability, so that those who attend will be sure of hearing a strictly first-class concert and recital.

There was a very pleasant surprise party and at the same time a reunion at the residence of J. Newton Cole on Chestnut Street, Monday night. Miss Alice Gage, who is visiting there, was a member of the graduating class of '87 of the Punchard school, and some of the members of the class thought this would be a good opportunity to have a class reunion. Miss Gage was taken by surprise. Eleven out of the twelve members of the class were present, besides a few other invited friends. Music, games, a collation, and the recalling to mind the many pleasant incidents of their former school life, made the evening pass in a most enjoyable manner. The members of the class are Misses Alice Gage, Marion L. Stott, Clara L. Carruth, Winnie Burt, Mrs. Edward Brown, (Elsie Gilbert), Besse Walker, Ida Holt, Agnes Abbott, Mary Mason, and Messrs. Henry W. Barnard, Colver J. Stone and Perley Gilbert.

Prof. F. B. Denio, of Bangor Seminary, was in town over Sunday with friends.

Deputy Geo. A. Parker with J. H. Blunt as guide, installed the officers of Essex Council No. 3 of the Home Circle in Lawrence, last Friday evening.

Miss M. A. Whitehouse, formerly principal of the Grammar School, was in town Saturday, calling on friends.

Several of Mrs. Corning's dancing class attended the party of her class in Lawrence Monday night in Saunders Hall.

W. F. McKee, who for four years has been janitor at Phillips Academy has resigned and gone to Melrose to reside.

W. F. Graves, son of Prof. Graves of Phillips Academy, is coaching the football team of the University of South Carolina.

Quite a number of people attended the G. A. R. ball in Lawrence Tuesday night, taking that occasion to see Gov. Russell and his staff.

The annual town meeting is only two weeks off, but political matters still seem to be exceedingly quiet.

Mrs. Abby (Holt) Sawyer formerly of Andover and husband, of Sawyer, Ia. are spending several months in town.

J. E. Whiting shows in his window the works of a very handsome ball clock, which he has recently put in thorough repair for a Boston lady. Mr. Whiting has an enviable reputation for his ability to repair these old timepieces.

There was a pleasant social gathering in the South Church vestry last evening.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., of New York, will address the students of Phillips Academy and their friends at 7.30 o'clock at Bartlett Chapel. The public is cordially invited.

The officers of the Shawheen Council, Home Circle for 1891, were installed last Friday evening by Deputy G. A. Parker. They are as follows:

Leader.—E. S. Gould.
Vice-Leader.—O. B. Jenkins.
Instructor.—F. T. Carleton.
Past Leader.—Geo. A. Parker.
Secretary.—Frank L. Holt.
Financier.—Geo. E. Holt.
Treasurer.—F. P. Higgins.
Guide.—J. H. Blunt.
Warden.—W. B. Morse.
Sentinel.—J. H. Soehren.

A New York paper tells the story of the murder of Dr. G. C. Willis, formerly of that city, in a mining district of Arizona. Some of our readers may remember the fact that this young man, several years ago, lived with the late Dr. Frank B. Kimball of this town, and was helped by him in his college education. About seven years ago he went from New York west with his wife, and settled in Arizona, and was appointed superintendent of one of the largest mines, becoming a wealthy and respected man. A tramp came to him one day and telling a pitiful story was given work in the mine. He soon, however, became insolent, both to Dr. Willis and the other men, trying to incite a revolt and such things, and on December 28, last, he was discharged. He swore vengeance on the Doctor, and one day when the latter was driving from shaft No. 1 to No. 2 of the mine the tramp jumped from behind a clump of bushes and shot him. The horses ran away home, and the Doctor lived only long enough to tell his story. He leaves a wife and three children.

Major Geo. T. Clark, for many years a resident of this city where he has many friends, now residing in Minneapolis, is in the city for an extended visit with his son Mr. T. C. Clark, on his way from a six months' visit in Boston and the New England states. Mr. Clark, although in his 73d year, is hale and rugged, and in excellent health and spirits. He was on the first railway train east of Boston, and of the party, officers, engineers, etc., he knows of but one who is now living. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the country, and helped to organize the second lodge established in New Hampshire. "I was received cordially, and every one endeavored to make it pleasant for me in the east," remarked Mr. Clark last night, "but after all there was something sad about my visit to the old places. Almost all of those whom I formerly knew are dead. In one town I found but one man, the cashier of a bank, of all those whom I formerly knew, who is now living. There are great changes in the east as well as in the west. Aside from the absence of familiar faces, which impresses me strongly, I noticed, and with pleasure, that there is a greater liberty or tolerance among the people in religious and political matters. The hard Puritan prejudices are being toned down and the people have more warmth and geniality."—Muskegon, Mich., News.

Major Clark is a son of the late Hon. Hobart Clark of this town, one of the proprietors of the Boston & Maine railroad and its first President. His portrait, painted by Willard the artist, an excellent and truthful likeness, has been presented by members of his family to the town and now hangs upon the wall in the Memorial Hall building. His visit to New England took him to Boston, Winchester, Lawrence, Andover and North Andover, a married daughter, Mrs. Freeman, residing in Winchester. The cashier referred to in the above article is our well known cashier of the National Bank, Moses Foster.

William G. Goldsmith who was elected school committee man for three years has resigned. This will make necessary the election at the town meeting of three for three years, one for two years and one for one year.

John A. Dane, of Lawrence, a native of West Parish, died in that city yesterday at the age of 66 years. The funeral will occur Sunday afternoon at 1.30 p.m. and burial will take place in the West Church cemetery.

Warren F. Draper has gone on a southern trip and will visit Washington, Jacksonville, St. Augustine and other places. He is accompanied by one of his college classmates, and will be away about a month.

School Notes.

The next regular meeting of the Committee will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 7.30 o'clock p.m.

The monthly teachers' meeting will be held at the Central Grammar School building on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Papers of interest are expected to be read by several of the teachers. The subject of music will receive special attention at this meeting. There will be the usual talk by the teachers in drawing and Miss Plummer, the teacher in physical culture, will speak on the Ling or Swedish system of gymnastics. A meeting of unusual interest is anticipated.

As all the schools now have flags, it has been suggested that we have certain flag days. On these days, commemorative of some historical event, the flags will be raised, and the attention of the children called to the events commemorated. Of course, the flags may be raised at the option of the teachers, on other days than those specified:

Battle of Antietam,	Sept. 17, 1862
Columbus landed at San Salvador,	Oct. 12, 1492
Battle of Saratoga,	Oct. 17, 1777
Battle of Cedar Creek,	Oct. 19, 1864
National and State Elections,	November
Thanksgiving Day,	November
New York and evacuated by the British,	Nov. 25, 1783
Battle of Trenton,	Dec. 26, 1776
Emancipation proclamation,	Jan. 1, 1863
Battle of Princeton,	Jan. 3, 1777
Battle of New Orleans,	Jan. 8, 1815
Lincoln's birthday,	Feb. 12, 1809
Washington's birthday,	Feb. 22, 1732
Monitor defeated Merrimack,	Mar. 9, 1862
Surrender of Lee,	April 9, 1865
Battle of Lexington,	April 19, 1775
Washington took office,	April 30, 1775
Memorial Day,	May 30
Flag of Stars and Stripes adopted by Congress,	June 14, 1777
Battle of Bunker Hill,	June 17, 1775
Battle of Gettysburg,	July 1-3, 1863
Independence Day,	July 4, 1776

Services During Lent at Christ Church

Fridays (throughout lent) 4.30 P.M.
Ten-minute addresses by the Rector.
HOLY WEEK.
Address Daily.
Monday, Saturday, Evening Prayer, 4.30 P.M.
Wednesday, Litany, 4.30 P.M.
Maunday Thursday, Holy Communion, 7.30 P.M.
Good Friday, Holy Communion, 10.30 A.M.
Sermon by the Rector.
Easter, March 29:
Holy Communion, 7.30 and 11.30 A.M.
Morning service, with sermon by the Rector, 10.30 A.M.
Children's Service, with Baptism and Presentation of Offerings, 3.30 P.M.
WEEKLY LECTURES.
Tuesday, February 17, Sermon by Rev. Philo W. Sprague, Rector of St. John's Church, Charlestown, 7.30 P.M.
Tuesday, February 24, Sermon by Rev. L. W. Saltonstall, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Dorchester, 7.30 P.M.
Tuesday, March 3, Sermon by Rev. Prof. S. H. Nash, Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge, 7.30 P.M.
Tuesday, March 10, Sermon by Rev. A. C. A. Hall, Rector of Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, 7.30 P.M.
Tuesday, March 17, Sermon by Rev. A. H. Amory, Rector of Grace Church, Lawrence, 7.30 P.M.
Tuesday, March 24, Sermon by Rev. S. U. Shearman, Rector of St. John's Church, Jamaica Plain, 7.30 P.M.

Sunday Services for Feb. 15.

SOUTH CHURCH.—10.30 A.M. Rev. J. J. Blair will preach. Sunday School afternoon. Evening service at 7.15.
CHRIST CHURCH.—Morning service at 10.30. Evening Service at 7.15. Rev. Frederic Palmer will preach in the morning and evening. Sunday School at 12 M.
FREE CHURCH.—Sermon at 10.30 by Rev. F. A. Wilson Sunday School at 12 M. Y.P.C.E. at 6.15. Special Brookfield service at 7 P.M.
CHAPEL.—Morning at 10.30. Evening service at 4.30. Prof. Tucker will have charge of the pulpit through February.
WEST CHURCH.—Preaching service at 10.30 by Rev. Frederic W. Greene. Sunday school at 12 M. Evening at 7 in the vestry, also in Osgood and Abbott districts.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching at 10.30 by Mr. F. J. Salsman. Prayer service at 7 P.M.
ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.—Services at 8.30 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. 10.30 A.M. High Mass and sermon by Rev. J. J. Ryan.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Use of the Streets by Private Corporations.

Editor of the Townsman:

I have not hitherto been able to redeem my promise to give you an article on this subject. I trust, however, it is not too late to be of service. The action of the Selectmen of North Andover, a few months ago, demanding some compensation for the use of the streets of the town, by the Merrimack Valley Railway Company, has made the subject one of considerable local interest. North Andover is certainly to be congratulated in having a board of Selectmen who are so keenly alive to the town's best interests, and so fully up with the times in matters of administration. The matter of the use of the streets by private corporations is receiving wide attention at present. For years the rights of the public have been everywhere neglected by their servants, the public officers, and franchises worth hundreds of millions, in the aggregate, have been recklessly conferred on corporations that have in many instances ruthlessly trampled on public and private rights. These powerful corporations, especially in our larger cities, have been an element of political corruption. Not only have they directly "influenced" legislation by "approaching" our law-makers and administrative officers, but they have corrupted voters of the lowest class by direct bribes, and others by intimidation. Vandal voters and the representatives of unscrupulous monopolists are the two elements most dangerous to the purity of our elections. If there were no other reason why those who receive these valuable, monopolistic franchises should be held to strict account, this one of their dangerous political influence, would be sufficient.

But there are other reasons. It is very often—some say generally—the case that after receiving their privileges the promoters of street railways and other natural monopolies, such as water-works, gas-works, and electric light works, forget the rights of the "dear people" they were so anxious to serve, and run things to suit themselves regardless of public convenience and, often, private rights. Surely we have a right to demand good service in return for the privileges conferred.

But further: the burden of taxation is increasing so rapidly that men are looking about for some source of public revenue that will furnish relief, and so they have turned their attention to the question of public ownership of the monopolies just mentioned. The profits are, on the whole, very large—enormous in some cases—and it is found that cities and towns can manage their own gas, water, and electric light works so efficiently as to render the same service that private corporations do, and yet secure a large revenue for public purposes.

There is practically no competition in these industries. There cannot long be, in the same city, two companies supplying gas; they combine, and consumers have to pay for their gas at rates which will yield a monopoly profit on the combined capital. So of the other industries mentioned. Nor is it desirable that there should be more than one company to perform such a service. If, for instance, the Merrimack Valley Company can perform all the service required in the matter of street railway transportation, it would be poor administration to let in a parallel line. For, after a short period of cut-throat competition, the two companies would agree on rates; and these would have to be high enough to yield to each company about the profit formerly received by the single one. That is, fares would rise to pay profit on capital that would be paid only the same service that half of it did before.

If two gas companies, with a capital of \$1,000,000 each, operating in a single city, just pay expenses, by combination, although the capital will be doubled, the reduction in expense will be such that a profit will result therefrom. Such are the words used by Dr. R. T. Ely in a report on Taxation to the Maryland Legislature. From competition to combination is the history of every such movement. So that many economists look upon the tendency to combination as almost a natural law. These, very briefly stated, are the main reasons why cities and towns should derive a revenue from such industries. But lest some practical friend may object to them as mere "theories" to use the pet and meaningless word of the man of affairs, it will be worth while to ask who the people are that advocate municipal control or ownership, and what has been the experience of those places that have tried one or the other. Space is too brief to give more than a few instances.

A little over a year ago, a report on "Taxation" was made by a committee of the Boston Executive Business Association. Jonathan A. Lane, who may surely be regarded as a very practical man, was chairman of that committee. After treating of electric light-

ing, gas works, etc., and showing the great revenue that the city might get from these, the committee speak of street locomotion and say:

"This great corporate interest must be made to pay something into the city treasury for the immense advantages it receives." And again: "Especially do we commend to the consideration of our municipal government the duty of 'self-help' in the way of utilizing those natural and most profitable resources which, although the birthright of the city or town, are at the present day, with an almost criminal folly and neglect, given away to private corporations."

Mayor Creiger, of Chicago, says in his annual message: "In my judgment the municipality should own, control, and operate all works that produce that which is indispensable to its own and the general public necessities, and which could be furnished at little or nothing above cost."

Mayor Matthews, of Boston, says: "It seems to me that the city should have the right to undertake for itself, if financial and other conditions permit, all functions of a public character now commonly intrusted to private corporations." The same policy is advocated by the Mayors of Baltimore, of Brooklyn, of New Haven, and of many other places; it is useless to quote more opinions. As to the experience of cities that have adopted the plan either of ownership or of control by taxation, it will be interesting and profitable to quote several instances.

Baltimore: The city taxes street railway companies 9 per cent of their gross earnings, all the usual state and city taxes on their property, and a further charge of from \$5 to \$5.50 per annum on each car. There is much competition for franchises! And street railway building is going on largely to-day in Baltimore.

Buffalo: The city sells the franchise to the highest bidder. A franchise for fifty miles of railway was sold for 113.4 per cent of gross receipts.

Chicago: The city receives \$50 a car; Philadelphia: \$50 for each two-horse car, and \$25 for each one-horse car. Providence receives \$8,000 annually, and part pavement of the streets.

In St. Louis, San Francisco, Washington, and many other places, payment is received for such franchises. But foreign cities are far ahead of us in this respect. Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Dresden, Geneva, Glasgow, Havre, Liverpool, Versailles, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and many other places, all derive a revenue from street railways, or electric lights, or gas works, or from all of them.

Some of the regulations put upon street railway companies will serve to show the wide margin they have for the city to draw on for revenue. In one city (Amsterdam) a monopoly charter was granted to a company for only 29 years. The company had to bear all expense of widening streets, lowering bridges, etc.; it must lay double tracks; must carry only a specified number of passengers in a car at one time; must pay 5 per cent per annum of gross receipts into the city treasury, and a further sum if the dividend rose above 8 per cent; must keep the space between the rails clean and sprinkled when necessary, and must deposit a guarantee fund of 10,000 florins (about \$4000) for compliance with these stipulations. And at the end of the 29 years the city has the right to purchase the whole property at an appraised valuation. Yet the corporation makes money! Surely we could derive some revenue from our corporations, without "driving them away" by curtailing their profits!

From the above very brief account it will be seen that the proposal to derive revenue for local governments is not a "visionary theory," but a sensible idea, that has on its side the weight of reason, experience, and right. It also appears that there are several methods of putting the proposal into practice. The city or town may own the street railways, and may operate them itself or let the privilege of doing so out to the highest bidder. If owning them, it may run them so as to get a profit and reduce taxes correspondingly; or it may run them so as simply to meet expenses, giving the public the benefit of cheaper fares. Or, again, the local government may sell the franchise and tax the corporation getting it.

In most of our states an act of the Legislature is, I believe, necessary to permit towns to undertake such works as gas lighting, street railways, etc. It is to be hoped that the present Legislature of Massachusetts will take some action in the matter. The law, if one is passed, should be general and flexible. That is, it should allow the towns and cities some choice as to which one of the possible plans they will adopt. For conditions vary in different places. The town of North Andover for example cannot well tax the Merrimack Valley Railway Company any percentage of their gross receipts; for, only part of the company's right of way is in North Andover. But it can, rightly, as the Selectmen recently and very properly did, demand a return of some kind

for any new privileges. I understand that a bill has been introduced into the House, providing for taxation of street railway corporations. I don't know its provision, as I have seen only a newspaper notice of it. But if the notice I saw is correct, the bill if it should become law, would fall I fear to accomplish as much as it should. As I understand, it is simply a provision to tax street railway property. But how would such a tax be levied? On rolling stock? That may be all in a neighboring town, as in the case of the Merrimack Valley road. On percentage of road-bed? But the travel may be proportionately heavier in a town where only a small part of the track is laid. Nor can a town tax receipts derived from business in a neighboring town. However, any bill and almost any method will be better than nothing, as it will serve as an entering wedge to secure the rights of the public.

Some people object to all such movements, extending the scope of even local government, on the ground, that they are "socialistic." Nothing could be farther from the truth. Socialistic government is paternal. It is democratic in form, but aristocratic in essence. Municipal industrialism on the contrary is self-government. The people themselves are the managers through officers directly responsible to them. Moreover, in every case—the Philadelphia gas works included—municipal control has secured better administration of such industries, has been less corrupt, and has given the people better service as soon as the people themselves have secured complete control. Nor can it be claimed that taxation of such corporations would drive them away or impair the service. "This custom is so general that the claim that it would impose a burden upon corporations so serious as to impair their usefulness does not seem to have any force, and it is difficult to understand why such a result would be brought about in this city, or why the effect of such a system upon corporations should be any different in Boston than in any other cities."

The demand of the Selectmen of North Andover, then, on the Merrimack Valley Railway Company, for some return for the privilege of putting in an electric railway, was just, reasonable, supported by excellent precedents, and under the circumstances, very moderate.

I have heard it said that the railway company intends to make the matter an "issue" in the coming town election. I don't know whether this is true. I hope it is not. I hesitate to believe that any gentlemen connected with the company would do or permit such a thing. But if it is true, the people of the town surely know what the answer should be to save their own reputation and secure their rights.

[Note.—Since writing my article, I have run across the following interesting item, and send it as a supplementary note.]

"The Merrimack Valley street railway has changed owners, going into the hands of New York capitalists. Of the entire 800 shares of stock 760 have been sold for \$250 per share. The old company bought the stock last summer at \$150 per share, thus making \$76,000 in the transaction. The new company will ask permission of the railroad commissioners to increase the capital stock from \$80,000 to \$300,000; electricity will then be applied as motive power, and the road extended to Andover."

DAVID KINLEY.
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md.
*Boston City Democrat, No. 144, 1890.

Origin and Nature of Alcohol.

Late revelations by the distinguished French physician Pasteur, and others, in regard to the process of fermentation have shown conclusively that alcohol is of animal origin. As soon as the juice of the grape or of the apple, or of any other substance containing glucose or sugar, is exposed to the air it is at once attacked by millions of exceedingly small creatures of the microbe or bacteria class. These creatures are so diminutive in size that they can be seen only by the most powerful microscopes. But they are veritable animals, and though so small have all the organs and functions of animals. They eat, breathe, propagate, excrete, etc. The food upon which they live is this sweet or sugar that is found in various kind of fruit and grain; and the fermentation process by which our cider, wine, or beer is produced, is nothing more or less than the action of this little animal upon the juice of the apple, grape, or grain. It is the result of its living, breathing, and excreting habits. In breathing it throws off what is called carbonic acid gas; but that part called alcohol that comes from this fermenting process is simply the excrement of this animal—the used up and waste matter which it throws off like any other animal. Alcohol, then, pure and simple is animal excrement. And this kind of stuff is what some people esteem such a luxury, so good in sickness and in health, and some even use

it at the communion table as a symbol of the blood of Christ.

In the course of time this fermentation process stops. And why does it stop? Simply because this grape or apple juice has become so strongly impregnated with this animal excrement or alcohol that it destroys the microbe itself, so that the animal is literally strangled in its own filth. The fermentation stops when the juice or liquid contains about fifteen per cent of alcohol. The bacteria organisms that excrete the alcohol cannot live in it after it has reached that standard. And this fact shows its deadly poisonous nature; another evidence of its poisonous nature is that it is used by naturalists and others, to preserve specimens of dead animals from putrefaction and decay. The explanation is that a dead snake or lizard, or any other animal substance exposed to the atmosphere or water, are liable to an attack from that class of microbes that feed upon such articles and cause putrefaction. But being immersed in alcohol these little microscopic animals have not the courage to pass through this alcohol to reach the dead substance. Their wise instincts teach them that death would follow if they made the attempt. Such is the poisonous nature of alcohol that they could not live in it for a moment. The dead thing is simply kept from putrefying by being shielded in a case of alcohol because these little insects that cause the decay cannot live in it themselves. Just what it does to the bacteria that excrete it, it also does to all other forms of life, which is destruction.

And it is a wonderful and impressive fact that alcohol when drunk by human animals, never gets farther down into the alimentary canal than the stomach. The lower gate of the stomach, called the pylorus, shuts it off and refuses to let it pass into the lower and finer intestines. And why? Because if it reached the finer tissues and delicate lacteals, they would be destroyed at once and death would follow. It seems by this that God himself, in his marvelous construction of the human body, has written here upon tables of flesh a prohibitory law—the plain sentence of condemnation against the use of this liquid as a beverage. And while man himself has not sense enough to prevent him from pouring it down his own throat, this little organ does have sense enough to stop its farther progress, as though by divine instinct it knew its vile and dangerous character, and shuts the gate against the assassin and the murderer.

For this reason the stomach is compelled to force this alcohol through its coats into the blood so that it may be carried out of the system by the skin, the lungs, the kidneys, etc. But it is destructive to the healthy condition of every organ of the body with which it comes in contact. It inflames the liver, inflames and rots the lungs, irritates the stomach, poisons the blood. In fact rots and poisons the whole system. The red eyes, the blooming nose, the bloated form of the habitual drinker, shows that his whole physical system is poisoned. And that a person may live to three score years and ten or beyond, and yet drink intoxicating liquor, does not invalidate this statement. A person may use arsenic or opium, or tobacco, as many do, all of which are known to science as poisons, and live many years; but it does not follow but what they might have lived longer and secured more true enjoyment and all that makes life healthy, manly, and noble, had they abstained from the use of alcoholic poison. Other facts illustrating the poisonous nature of alcohol we must reserve to a future paper.

Not Much for the Indians.

Most people are under the impression that we are paying large sums of money every year out of the public treasury for the support of the Indians. It will doubtless be a surprise to such to learn that a very large part of the money appropriated by Congress for the Indian service belongs to the Indians and is held in trust for them; so that in fact we are, to that extent, merely giving them their own, according to Hiram Price in the Forum. The regular Indian bill appropriates about \$5,000,000. But after deducting the money which the government only holds in trust and the necessary expenses of transportation and distribution, it will be found, by careful examination of the accounts, that the Indians get from the government for their subsistence only about \$7 per capita yearly, or a fraction less than two cents a day. The pay of the army amounts to about \$1,000 per annum for each soldier. The principal business of these soldiers is to prevent Indian outbreaks. We thus limit the Indian to two cents per day for food, making him sufficiently hungry and desperate to commit some depredation, so that the soldier may have something to do to earn his pay. This we dignify with the title of statesmanship; but from a common-sense, business standpoint, it looks very much like saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole.—Eagle.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sassafras, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pilewort, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

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Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has just peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowering all sorts of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Cures One Dollar

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Fresh, Salt, Smoked, and Pickled Fish, Oysters, Clams and Lobsters.

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Dealer in Hair Goods, Corsets, and Underwear.

Great reduction in prices in our hair dressing department.

Hair dressed in the latest style, 30c; Shampoo, 25c; Singing, 30c; Cutting, 10c; Curling, 10c.

Ladies' and Gent's WIGS on hand and made to order; also a fine selected stock of Hair Switches, Water Fizzes, and Lisbon Waves.

A large assortment of Character Wigs to let.

The largest and best variety of Corsets in the city.

Sole Agent for the Equipoise Waist and Key Waist Corset.

Stamping done to order at short notice.

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Dress Goods

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More than your money's worth.

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50 inches in

width,

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all wool one

way, and which

would be cheap at 50c.

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SUPPOSE THIS WAS YOUR
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CONDENSED NEWS.

Friday, Feb. 8.

McElroy's dry goods house, Detroit, was destroyed by fire.

A passenger was murdered in a railway carriage in Spain.

The Bennett law was voted down by the Wisconsin senate.

French railroads have reduced passenger and freight rates.

The Arkansas Valley bank of Wichita, Kan., has suspended.

Schooner June Bright, Boston, is ashore on Brandywine Shoal.

The Parisians are raising money for a memorial to Melancthon.

The revolutionary spirit in Spain has shown itself at Barcelona.

A general strike of dock laborers is reported at Cardiff, Wales.

An orphan asylum was burned in Moscow. Nine children were burned to death.

A railroad strike on the West Pennsylvania system is imminent.

The Irish members will vote to repeal the religious disability act.

Gen. Mitre is a candidate for president of the Argentine Republic.

Archbishop Labastida died in the City of Mexico. He was born in 1815.

Edward Stetson was nearly murdered by highway robbers at Great Works, Me.

The City Fire Insurance company of New York has decided to go out of business.

The Alaska Commercial company announces that it has gone out of the sealing business.

A new southwest African company has been formed at Hamburg with a capital of \$5,000,000.

Several vessels have been taken off of the lines between New York and Glasgow, in order to give strikers an object lesson.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

Felder Harry Scovoy has signed to play with the Boston league club.

Berlin Socialists have deferred their labor demonstration until May.

A society has been organized in San Francisco to colonize Russian Jews.

There is a rumor that the Siam government will establish a national bank.

Minnesota people have been investing in a bogus colonization scheme.

The charter of the Maiden, Mass., Woman's Relief corps has been revoked.

Mrs. Rebecca E. Richardson of South Peabody, Mass., has entered her 100th year.

The Pullman repair shops at St. Louis were burned. Loss \$250,000; partially insured.

Forged telegrams were used to weaken Brazilian securities in the London market.

Soldiers struck at the Russian government yards. The admiral was mobbed.

Mr. Moody says that sinners cannot be converted by argumentative and cultured preachers.

Houghs took possession of Waytown, Ind., and held a prize fight in defiance of the authorities.

Work on the main grounds of the World's fair at Jamaica park is to be commenced soon.

The Marquis de Brives has settled \$240,000 upon Cardinal Lavergne, the archbishop of Algiers.

J. M. Donald testified in the silver pool investigation, denying all the main points of William Owen's testimony.

Mrs. Patti appeared in a concert at Berlin after an absence of twelve years. She was received with a storm of enthusiasm.

C. M. Buchanan, one of the proprietors of the Windsor in Concord, N. H., and widely known as a mountain hotel keeper, is critically ill.

The Cardiff strike is affecting the mineral traffic of the Welsh railways. The federated owners are preparing to introduce foreign labor.

The Norwegian bark Swalen, which sailed for Aberdeen from Brunswick, Ga., struck on the bar going out and will probably be a total loss.

The house of commons, by a vote of 148 to 120, rejected Mr. Rowland's motion to abolish the special franchise held by members of City of London Guards.

Sunday, Feb. 8.

Senator Voorhees is seriously sick.

John Shaffer, a Seattle boxer, died after a seven-round fight.

Sir Charles Tupper denounced the McKinley tariff at a public meeting at Kingston, Ont.

J. N. McCullough, first vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, died at Allegheny City, Pa.

The minority report of the Raum investigating committee demands the removal of the commissioner.

Advisers from Kabul are that the Amir of Afghanistan, who has been seriously ill, is now making steady progress toward recovery.

The saw mills owned by James McLaren at New Edinburgh, Ont., were burned with over 500,000 feet of lumber. The loss will be over \$125,000.

United States Minister Robert T. Lincoln has made his reappearance in London society, after the bereavement which he suffered through the death of his son.

Leinster house, the handsome mansion with the \$100,000 staircase on Carlton house terrace in London, and the future residence of Mrs. John W. Mackay, was a birthday gift to her from her husband.

Hugh M. Hayes, the signal sergeant who sent the famous message of Gen. Corso to Gen. Sherman, on which Moody and Sankay based their equally voted hymn, "Hold the Fort," died in Newburgh, N. Y.

Monday, Feb. 9.

Champion Donoghue won all the events at the national skating meet.

Eleven men were punished at the whipping post at Newcastle, Del.

Slavin, the Australian pugilist, is coming to America to face Sullivan into a fight.

One man was killed and another badly injured by the fall of a staging at Richmond, Va.

Chicago roads are exercised over an apparent breach of faith by Canadian competitors.

An armor plate test at Portsmouth, Eng., resulted directly opposite to those at Annapolis.

The Colorado legislature is asked to boycott Chicago on account of its anti-slavery legislation.

The Farnell leadership committee have agreed to dissolve in view of the accession of Mr. Dillon.

George Rath & Sons' pork packing house at Dubuque, Ia., was burned to the ground. Loss \$50,000.

The wholesale grocery store of Tolerton, Station & Co., Sioux City, Ia., was burned. Loss on building \$85,000.

Gen. Von Schlieffen has been appointed

by Emperor William chief of staff of the imperial army to succeed Count Von Alvensleben.

Boyd Bros. & Co., wholesale dry goods, Toronto, have notified their creditors of their desire to get an extension or go into liquidation. The liabilities are not stated.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

A woman was burned to death at Danbury, Conn.

Edward Tyler, cashier of the Suffolk bank, Boston, is dead.

An Illinois county treasurer is \$13,000 short in his accounts.

The ministry is supported by the recent elections at Barcelona.

Kling Humbert has offered Signor Crispi a title of nobility.

Bishop Grant defends the colored clergy of charges of immorality.

The absorption of the Rio Grande railroad by the Santa Fe is reported.

Foxborough, Mass., voted to adopt the Australian method for future town meetings.

The Kansas house of representatives voted in favor of an anti-Pinkerton detective bill.

Six trains are stalled on the Union Pacific railroad near Sidney. The blizzard is subsiding.

Col. Richard F. Belme, owner and editor of the leading afternoon paper of Richmond, Va., is dead.

Frank Hetch, 57 years old, fell down stairs at his home in New Britain, Conn., and was killed instantly.

Ex-Secretary Bayard has aged considerably since leaving Washington, though apparently in good health.

Gen. Longstreet's recent tour in Texas afforded him but little benefit, and his friends are anxious about him.

The Pan Republic congress has called a meeting of the general committee to take place in Washington April 10.

There are complaints of detentions of vessels at Port au Prince. Clearing papers cannot be quickly secured.

Emperor William has formally received Gen. Von Schlieffen as chief of the general staff, in succession to Gen. Von Waldersee.

Several dispatches protesting against the proposed amendment to the copyright bill were sent from Boston to Vice President Morton.

At a special meeting at Sandwich, Mass., the proposition to use the Australian system of voting at the annual town meetings was unanimously adopted.

Gen. W. W. Blackmar of Boston has presented a valuable collection of books to the academy at Andover, N. H., where he was formerly a student.

American Horse, the Ogallala chief, is known as the Daniel Doughterty of the Sioux tribe. He is the most eloquent, silver-tongued aborigine on the continent.

B. A. Watson of Lyndonville, Vt., baggage master on the Passumpsic division of the Boston and Maine railroad, was run over and instantly killed at Olcott, Mass.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Senator Brice is said to contemplate giving up a political life.

Three Chilean men-of-war have seceded from the insurgent fleet.

The new Italian cabinet is said to be torn by internal dissensions.

A sudden cold wave has struck Texas. It has not been paralleled since 1880.

The re-submission of a parliamentary bill was defeated in the North Dakota house.

Ed Benny, the colored middle-weight, defeated "Damon" Smith in four rounds at Boston.

Bradford and Stricker of the Cleveland Bell club have been secured for the Boston Red Stockings.

The schooner June Bright, ashore on the Brandywine shoals, is a total loss, together with her cargo.

Chicago furnace men are no longer strikers. The Illinois Steel company's furnaces have resumed.

Railroad employees, suffering indirectly from the granger attacks on railroads, will organize against such legislation.

The reported shortage in the accounts of Adjutant General Hastings of Pennsylvania is denied by that gentleman.

Emperor William has written a letter to President Carnot in which he says that he shares the sorrow of France at the death of her celebrated painter, Melancthon.

W. E. Wharton, assistant secretary of state, was married at Washington to Miss Susan Ley, a niece of Mrs. Vice President Morton.

The Princess of Wales takes less outdoor exercise than she would like to, go where she will, she is annoyed by crowds of royal noodies, who follow and stare at her.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

New York state senate gave an anti-free coinage vote of 24 to 2.

The steamer St. Romans is stranded on Devil's Bank at Liverpool.

Berlin medical men have finally dubbed the Koch lymph "tuberculin."

Forged paper of McShane & Co., of Baltimore, has made its appearance.

French opinion looks for favorable relations with the new Italian cabinet.

The prohibition fight in the North Dakota legislature is getting very hot.

The Finance building in Rome, built in 1870, is in danger of tumbling down.

The boy king of Serbia is said to be suffering from a dangerous chronic malady.

The queen will start on March 30 for the continent, where she will sojourn three weeks.

All of Crispi's financial bills are to be withdrawn from the Italian chamber of deputies.

Joe Chynski, the California, was defeated in four rounds in Sydney by Joe Goldard.

There is a reported discovery of a treasonable plot against Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Two men were killed and others injured by a collision on the Wabash railroad near St. Louis.

Four-fifths of the German West Africa company's territory has been acquired by the Anglo-German company.

The Pennsylvania Steel company as declared war upon employees identified with the Amalgamated Steel association.

The state department is seeking a remedy for the unreasonable delays and expenses to which American vessels are subjected in Haytian ports.

In the British house of commons the bill to permit a widower to marry his deceased wife's sister passed its second reading by a vote of 203 to 153.

Two dry goods merchants of Allentown, Pa., and two of their creditors, have been arrested on charges of arson and conspiracy to defraud an insurance company.

The Belgian premier, at a conference with members of both parties, said he was not averse to revision of the constitution when all agreed as to the scope of revision.

Friday, Feb. 13.

Chicago roads are exercised over an apparent breach of faith by Canadian competitors.

An armor plate test at Portsmouth, Eng., resulted directly opposite to those at Annapolis.

The Colorado legislature is asked to boycott Chicago on account of its anti-slavery legislation.

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BOSTON TO ANDOVER, A. M. 6.00 acc. ar. in Andover 7.02; 7.30 acc. ar. 8.23; 9.30 acc. ar. 10.34; 10.35 acc. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.00 ex. ar. 12.04; 12.30 ex. ar. 1.00; 2 ex. ar. 3.00; 3.50 ex. ar. 4.00; 4.00 acc. ar. 5.00 5.00 acc. ar. 5.42; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 6.35 acc. ar. 7.3 7.00 acc. ar. 7.52; 11.00 ex. ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 6.00 acc. ar. 9.06. P. M. 6.00 acc. ar. 6.14; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 7.00 acc. ar. 8.06.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL, A. M. 7.45 arrive in Lowell 8.35; 8.35 ar. 9.02; 9.43 ar. 10.35; 11.04; 11.10 ar. 11.45. P. M. 12.30 ar. 1.05; 1.40 ar. 2.45; 3.44 ar. 3.14; 4.25 ar. 5.07; 5.50 ar. 6.16; 7.11 ar. 7.44; 7.59 ar. 10.06. SUNDAY: A. M. 7.30 ar. 8.19. P. M. 12.30 ar. 12.51; 4.30 ar. 5.01; 5.43 ar. 6.26; 7.51 ar. 8.29.

LOWELL TO ANDOVER, A. M. 8.25 ar. 9.00; 9.20 ar. 10.34; 10.35 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.30 ar. 12.50; 1.00 ar. 1.35; 3.05 ar. 3.42; 4.30 ar. 4.56; 4.10 ar. 5.00; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.55 ar. 7.51; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8.30 ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.30 ar. 6.14; 7.59 ar. 8.25.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE, A. M. 7.02, 8.32, 9.00, 10.34, 11.30. P. M. 12.50, 1.00, 1.35, 3.00, 3.45, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.47, 7.51, 10.06. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 8.14, 8.47, 8.52.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER, A. M. 8.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.00. P. M. 12.55, 12.30, 1.15, 1.20, 2.35, 4.14, 5.35, 5.40, 7.04, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.35, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.35, 5.35, 7.40.

*To and from South side.

GOING EAST, A. M. 7.02 N. Y., 8.23, 9.00, 10.34 N. Y. P. M. 12.52 N. Y., 1.30, 3.42 N. Y., 4.05, 5.45, 6.47 N. Y., 7.51 N. Y. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06 N. Y. P. M. 8.47, 8.25 N. Y. H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MARLBOROUGH, A. M. 8.23. P. M. 1.00, 5.45, 6.47. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.47.

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Money Order Hours, 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

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8 a.m. from Boston, New York, South, West, and Lawrence.

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4.30 p.m. from Boston, New York, West, South and East.

5 p.m. from Boston, New York, West, South and East.

6 p.m. from Lawrence and North.

7.15 p.m. from Boston, New York, South and West.

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9.30 a.m. for Boston, New York, South and West.

12 m. for Boston, New York, South, West and Lawrence.

3.40 p.m. for Lawrence, North and East.

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New Method, Lasting without tacks.

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I do not rot or injure clothes. I give a more abundant and richer end. I give whiter, clearer and sweeter skin. I wash in hard water with satisfaction. I will do your work with less labor. I will do two weeks washing for any family in Andover.

FACTS.

I am the BEST, the BIGGEST, and CHEAPEST Soap in Town. For sale by

J. H. CAMPION & CO.

PLUMBING,

HEATING,

VENTILATION

With the introduction of water supply, comes the difficulty of properly disposing of the sewage in the house

Plans made and Estimates Furnished.

Water Closets and Bath Tubs, Soapstone Sinks, and Wash-trays constantly on hand.

COMPETENT WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

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WIDE AWAKE

ENLARGED 100 INVITING PAGES EVERY MONTH BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

Stories, 24c. By Best Authors.

Articles, 20c.

Poems, etc., 20c.

Five Little Peppers Grown Up. By Margaret Sidney.

Cab and Calaboose: the Rise of a Railroad Boy. By Kirk Munroe.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND THE P/NT, WOMEN, \$1 a year. \$1 a year.

Specimen of any one, 5 cents; of the four, 15 cents.

J. M. BRADLEY.

Tailor and Furnisher.
 established 1875.

FINE CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

Foreign and Domestic Woolens, and a large line of Novelties in Suitings for gentlemen's inspection.

Leading Styles in Furnishing Goods and Hats and Caps.

MAIN STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.

Leads Land & Improvement Co., \$150,000
 Sioux City Land Co., capital, \$500,000

Investment & Securities,

ACRE PROPERTY

IN SIOUX CITY,

A Speciality

The management have decided to sell
 200 shares of the capital stock
 of the

**Sioux City Land
 Company**

at \$75 per share. After that the stock will
 be withdrawn from the market,
 or only sold at par.

John Eaton,

Office: Equitable Building,
 Room 307 Boston.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX, ss.

To the Heirs-at-Law, and others interested in
 the Estate of Hannah N. Fay, late of Andover,
 in said county, widow, deceased, intestate.

GREETING:

WHEREAS, Cecil F. P. Bancroft, the administrator
 with the will annexed of the estate of said
 deceased has presented for allowance the
 first account of his administration upon the
 estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate
 Court to be held at Salem, in said county, on
 the first Monday of March next, at nine o'clock
 in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have,
 why the same should not be allowed. And the
 said administrator is ordered to serve this citation
 by publishing the same once a week, in the
 Andover Townsman, a newspaper printed at
 Andover, three weeks successively, the last publication
 to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, ROLLIN E. HARMON, Esquire, Judge
 of said Court, this second day of February, in
 the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

J. T. MAHONEY, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ESSEX, ss.

Probate Court.

To the next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons
 interested in the estate of HORACE WILSON,
 late of Andover, in said county, carpenter,
 deceased, intestate.

GREETING:

WHEREAS, application has been made to said
 Court to grant a letter of administration on the
 estate of said deceased, to Joseph W. Fulton, of
 Methuen, in the county of Essex.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate
 Court, to be held at Salem, in said county of
 Essex, on the third Monday of February, next,
 at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause, if any
 you have, against granting the same.

And said Joseph W. Fulton is hereby directed
 to give public notice thereof, by publishing this
 citation once a week, for three successive weeks,
 in the newspaper called the Andover Townsman,
 printed at Andover, the last publication to be
 two days at least before said Court.

Witness, ROLLIN E. HARMON, Esquire, Judge
 of said Court, this fifth day of February, in the
 year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

J. T. MAHONEY, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ESSEX, ss.

Probate Court.

To the next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons
 interested in the estate of HORACE WILSON,
 late of Andover, in said county, Carpenter,
 deceased, intestate.

GREETING:

WHEREAS, application has been made to said
 Court to grant a letter of administration on the
 estate of said deceased, to John S. Gile, of Lawrence,
 in the County of Essex.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate
 Court to be held at Salem, in said county of
 Essex, on the first Monday of March next, at
 nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any
 you have, against granting the same.

And said John S. Gile is hereby directed to
 give public notice thereof, by publishing this
 citation once a week, for three successive weeks,
 in the newspaper called the Andover Townsman,
 printed at Andover, the last publication to be
 two days at least before said Court.

Witness, ROLLIN E. HARMON, Esquire, Judge
 of said Court, this fifth day of February, in the
 year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

J. T. MAHONEY, Register.

THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN,
ANDOVER, MASS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
THE ANDOVER PRESS (limited).

JOHN N. COLE, Managing Editor.
 GEO. A. HIGGINS, Local Editor.

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages
 are paid and notice of the discontinuance given
 at this office, except at the option of the pub-
 lishers.

All communications for the paper, to re-
 ceive prompt attention, should be addressed to
 THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN.

All business matters should be addressed
 to THE ANDOVER PRESS.

The ANDOVER TOWNSMAN being the only
 newspaper published in Andover, offers an es-
 pecially valuable field for advertisers.

Advertising rates sent on application.

A thoroughly fitted STEAM JOB PRINTING OF-
 FICE is connected with the TOWNSMAN, and all
 orders in this department will receive prompt
 and careful attention.

The Offices of the TOWNSMAN are in Draper's
 Block.

35 & 36 MAIN STREET.

Entered as 2d Class Matter at the Andover Post-Office.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1891

It has been said that the only things
 men are sure of are death and taxes.
 If results follow present indications in
 Andover finances, the latter surely will
 be modified and Andover citizens will
 be sure of death and big taxes. In an-
 other column "Citizen" presents an
 interesting review of town affairs and
 its closing paragraphs contain some
 figures that are truly startling to the
 taxpayer, and some statements which
 demand attention from every citizen.
 A tax rate of \$18 to \$22 on the thou-
 sand is a tremendous jump from \$7 to
 \$10 of a few years ago and the differ-
 ence is not wholly seen in these figures
 either, for fresh in every one's mind is
 the Assessor's report of a valuation of
 at least one-third more than in 1880.
 Hence there stares us in the face to-
 day a tax rate nearly double that of ten
 years ago. It would be hard to state
 the whole cause for this condition of
 affairs, but much of it may undoubt-
 edly be attributed to those years when
 Andover's low taxes and no improve-
 ments brought as much of contentment
 to the taxpayers' minds, as the high
 taxes and many improvements now
 bring of discontent. For many years
 the rate in Andover was less than \$10,
 and it was then contended that when
 improvements took hold of the public
 mind, a reaction would come. That
 reaction is now here and what to do, is
 the question that meets every taxpayer
 and every voter of Andover. Cer-
 tainly the first thing is to look into
 town economics, and to become ac-
 quainted with the town needs and the
 town wastes. Let every citizen come
 to the annual meeting well equipped in
 this manner, and the result is sure to
 be the rejection of everything not ab-
 solutely needed and a wise planning
 for the coming year. But even so, a
 very large sum must be levied in taxes.
 Debt is a bad thing, but "many fingers
 make like work," and with this in mind
 would it not be wiser to tax less, bor-
 row a part of the money absolutely
 needed, and with a tax rate of less than
 —say \$15 per thousand, there would be
 some inducements for people to come
 to Andover to live; but even Andover's
 charms would be hardly sufficient to
 offset a tax rate of \$30, in the eyes of
 most home builders. To be sure the
 waterworks have already bonded us
 heavily, but can we not well stand
 more debt to the greater benefit in the
 end?

The assessors have issued their valua-
 tion book, and it is receiving a large
 share of public attention. We will re-
 frain from further comment this week
 than to quote an expression of one of
 the largest real estate owners in the
 town, who says, "I've been selling real
 estate for fifteen years, and haven't
 bought a bit," and am worth twice as
 much now as ten years ago." By this
 it would seem that if the valuation
 were taken as often as once in five
 years we should all become millionaires
 in a few decades.

The value of streets and the rights
 of corporations in them will be clearer
 to many minds after reading the very
 able article on page 2, by Mr. David
 Kinley. Mr. Kinley is giving his entire
 time to the study of economic ques-
 tions, and the facts and figures he pre-
 sents are very instructive.

Advertised Letters.

The following is the list of letters ad-
 vertised Feb. 9, 1891.

Adams, M. W. Row, Ed.
 Cummings, Mrs. John Riggs, Mary care Mrs.
 Moore, Mary Ann. Gray.
 Minnie, T. W. Lewis, Julia care Warren
 McNeill, Mr. (awning) Saunders, Stimpson, Messrs. & Son
 Milner, Mand Sullivan, Pat (Frye Vil-
 lages), W. F. lage).
 Noyes, Henry J. Smith, E. B.
 Plummer, E. A. Underhill, John
 Patterson, Seymour Woodward, J. F.
 Phipps, J. Wilton, R. H.
 Poor, Edwin Wardwell, Jas. C.

WHY NOT use the best. The best is the
 cheapest. Try World Soap, it always gives satis-
 faction.

A Former Andover Young Man Married.

The very pleasant accounts in the
 Chicago papers of the wedding, last week
 Wednesday, of Frederick G. Laird, for-
 merly of this town, and Miss Gertrude
 Sill, of Chicago, made us wish that we
 could have responded to the kind invita-
 tion which we received to attend that
 event. It was a brilliant church wed-
 ding, and a large audience witnessed the
 ceremony, which was performed by Rev.
 F. A. Noble, D.D. The bride has been a
 great favorite in society, and is an artist
 of quite prominent ability, and she has
 had the honor to have many of her draw-
 ings placed on public exhibition. The
 Journal says:

"Mr. Laird is the manager of the real
 estate Offices of Turner & Bond, and has
 already achieved prominence among busi-
 ness men. He also has an interest in the
 firm with which he is connected, and may
 be said to be one of Chicago's most enter-
 prising and successful young men."

They received many valuable presents
 from their numerous friends. Mr.
 Laird's friends and acquaintances here
 in Andover will extend their congratula-
 tions and best wishes to the new couple.

An Andover Man killed in Kansas
City.

Sad news comes from Kansas City of a
 fatal accident which happened to J. El-
 mer Clark, night superintendent and train
 despatcher of the Independence
 Avenue line of the Kansas City Cable
 company, on Feb. 4. Mr. Clark was a son
 of Aaron S. Clark now of Methuen,
 and a brother of Justin E. Clark of this
 town, and so is known by many of our
 people. The circumstances relative to
 his sudden death are told by the Kansas
 City Star as follows:

He had worked all night and in five
 minutes time would have been relieved.
 The train of which W. H. Burk was grip-
 man was run east on the south track to
 the switch, and the grip car was detached
 and run on to the switch ready to make
 the return trip. The cold had contracted
 the slot on the switch track connecting
 the two main tracks and the grip stuck.
 Burk, the gripman, called for help, and
 Clark and half a dozen of the men about
 the car house went to his assistance.
 After some pushing the car was moved
 to the main track and the rope slipped
 into the grip by an automatic "pick-up."
 Clark did not move immediately from
 before the car, but stood with hands
 down resting from his exertions. The
 coach had to be run in behind the grip
 car, but the latter continued to slip back-
 wards and was in danger of getting too
 far down.

One of the men who had been working
 to release the car, just which one is not
 known, reached up and pulled strongly on
 the lever which he supposed would
 set the track brake, but he reached in-
 stead the grip lever, and like a shot the
 car bounded forward.

Clark was the only man on the track
 and the car struck him on the back. He
 was thrown from his feet and was pushed
 along the tracks and stone a distance of
 twenty feet before the car could be
 stopped. The shock injured his spine
 and paralyzed one side of his body.

There were only a few bruises besides a
 wound in the back of his head. He lived
 about an hour. The deceased had lived
 in Kansas City about eight years and had
 been with this company nearly three
 years, being very popular with the men.
 He was married three years ago and has
 one child, a little girl. His wife was
 very ill and the shock, it is feared, will
 result seriously to her.

Whatsoever Mission.

The "Whatsoever Mission", composed
 of little girls connected with the Free
 Church met last Saturday afternoon and
 evening in the vestry and had a very
 pleasant time. The afternoon was given
 up to the work of making various arti-
 cles for a fair, which they propose to
 hold in the Spring. Supper was served
 early in the evening and a most delig-
 htful entertainment was given, all the parts
 being performed by members of the mis-
 sion. The girls may feel well proud of
 the success of their first social gathering.
 The programme was as follows:

- PROGRAMME.
1. Song by Mission.
 2. Charade—Bedlam, Alice Bell and Lora
White.
 3. Song—Martha McCrory, Susie Findley,
Grace Leslie, Lizette Graham, Mary
Mander, Gertrude Jackson, Eva Bent-
ley, Emily Ashness, Abbie Bart.
 4. Piano solo—Alice Bell.
 5. Charade—Catastrophe, Jessie Clark and Ma-
bel Lawson.
 6. Recitation—Peplex fractions, Cecelia Kydd.
 7. Piano solo—Annie Smart.
 8. Dialogue—The party, Alice Consta and An-
nie Dundas.
 9. Song by girls of Frye Village.
 10. Recitation—Little wheels, Nellie Ritten.
 11. Charade Bagpipe, Edna Smith, Grace Hig-
gins.
 12. Recitation—Dotty's Valentine, Katie Bla-
mire.
 13. Song—Annie Dundas, Alice Bell and Alice
Consta.
 14. Charade—Crisbeau, Annie Sotuar, Edith
Donald, Nellie Ritchie.
 15. Recitation—Ruby Jackson.
 16. Dialogue—How Daisy went to School, by
Mary Scott, Maggie Saunders, Mary
Consta.
 17. Charade, Accident—Alice Eaton, Alice Bell,
Mary Lindsay, Marion Sloane.

November Club.

At the regular meeting of the Novem-
 ber Club, Feb. 9th, the ladies were most
 agreeably entertained by a talk on "The
 Flora of Andover" by Mrs. Annie Saw-
 yer Downs. If any one present had the
 preconception that wild flowers were
 scarce in Andover, the delusion must
 have been dispelled as they listened while
 she recounted them from the catkins,
 which open with the first breath of
 Spring, and can even be coaxed into flower
 in mid-winter by a few days' exposure
 in a sunny window, to the late flowering
 witch-hazel. Doubtless some were sur-
 prised to learn that in this climate one
 flower, at least, could bloom every month
 in the year. She described, in her own

charming way, the leather-leaf, anythro-
 nium, and may-flower, the shy hepatica
 and the flaming rhodora, the Anemones,
 familiar to every one, the modest hous-
 toia, violets, blue, white and yellow,
 the aralia and wake-robin, the delicate
 arethusa and its pale sister, the pogonia,
 painted cup, buck-bean the fragrant
 swamp-pink, the curious and beautiful
 orchids, of late summer, the numerous
 asters and golden-rods and many others;
 lingering longest, perhaps, over her ac-
 knowledged favorite, the hepatica and
 arethusa, but describing all with the ac-
 curacy of a keen observer as well as with
 the enthusiasm of a true lover of nature.
 To the initiated it was as inspiring as a
 ramble in the well known haunts of the
 wild flowers and to the uninitiated, may
 it prove an incentive to knock at this
 treasure-house of nature that they may
 be admitted, without delay, to the full
 enjoyment of her inexhaustible stores.

Town Meeting.

Mr. Editor:

Town meeting is near, and before it is
 fairly upon us it will be well to take an
 account of stock, so to speak, and see if
 there are any leaks in the treasury which
 the voters should stop. The free and
 easy manner in which sums large and
 small for purposes useful, necessary and
 other, makes it the more desirable that
 the voters and taxpayers should reflect a
 little before the day of meeting, and not
 be taken unawares with ill-considered
 schemes for appropriations.

The year now closing has been an event-
 ful one for the town. Our waterworks
 have been completed according to the
 original plan, and the system is now in
 good working order with a gratifying
 number of water takers, which will be
 largely increased in the coming year.
 The revenue from this source will go far
 towards meeting the annual expenditure,
 and already justifies the hopes of those
 who strove so earnestly for a water
 supply. But just here let me make a re-
 mark or two on the administration of the
 water board. Though the men comprised
 in it are above reproach, their methods of
 running this business are subject to criti-
 cism. Who owns the waterworks? It is
 plain that they belong to the town. Then
 let the town have the utmost benefit
 from them. Let us not indulge in the
 meaningless fiction of charging ourselves
 with \$3000 for use of hydrants and \$1000
 for water for schoolhouses and public
 buildings and put that sum into the tax
 levy making the rate nearly one dollar a
 thousand higher than it would be with-
 out those sums, simply to make the in-
 come of the waterworks look large. We
 cannot save or make money by taking it
 out of one pocket and putting it into an-
 other. Let all the public buildings within
 reach of the supply be furnished with
 water, let it be used for street sprinkling,
 for the fire department, the almshouse,
 and all other strictly public or town pur-
 poses without charge. It belongs to the
 town, and the town meeting has the right
 to direct this to be done; and it may also
 reduce the water rates by vote of instruc-
 tion to the commissioners. Many peo-
 ple think the rate for a single tap should
 not exceed five dollars, and that the num-
 ber of takers would be materially in-
 creased if it were placed at that figure.
 But whatever the price, almost every
 household within the water district is
 sure to become a taker in time, as the
 value of this great public improvement
 becomes apparent.

Another mark of progress this year is
 found in the public schools. Under the
 system of a large committee with a town
 superintendent the schools have been
 brought into greater usefulness, and are
 to-day more worthy of the name and
 fame of Andover than ever before. Large
 appropriations for school purposes are
 inevitable, but it is the best money we
 spend, and its benefits stretch away into
 the immeasurable future of society and
 the state. Notwithstanding the ample
 appropriation of last year, made with a
 view of paying the teachers monthly
 through the school year, our town fathers
 could not see their way to paying them
 between the first of January and March,
 and a large sum, more than sufficient for
 the purpose, was turned back into the
 treasury. And this in face of the fact
 that the teachers may lawfully demand
 their pay weekly.

The highways during the past year
 have been under charge of the selectmen,
 who are required to appoint a superin-
 tendent of streets. They appointed an
 efficient man to that position, and our
 highway appropriation of 1890 brought
 better results than usual.

The appropriations, recommended or
 called for by this year's warrant will ag-
 gregate over \$100,000, and that means \$20
 on a thousand to the taxpayers. If the
 meeting rejects all the specials and comes
 down to what is absolutely necessary it
 may require \$85,000 to \$90,000 and that
 will call for a rate of about \$18. If the
 meeting rejects the \$4,000 for hydrants,
 etc., above referred to, we may have no
 higher rate than last year, but \$17 on the
 thousand, with the new valuation, will
 make much higher taxes. It is fortunate
 that we have not to raise this year's in-
 stallment of the water debt. Our high
 taxrate is a warning to people of means
 who may think of locating their homes
 here, and though it is temporary it
 should be the earnest effort of all good
 citizens to reduce it as much and as
 fast as is consistent with just and rea-
 sonable consideration for the public
 needs, putting aside all new pro-
 jects to a more convenient season.
 Therefore in justice to all tax-pay-
 ers the town meeting should carefully
 consider every appropriation, and not
 add unnecessarily a single dime to the
 rate.

CITIZEN.

JUDGE MORTON.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS JURIST.

Hon. Marcus Morton, ex-Chief Justice
 of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts,
 died Tuesday evening at his home on
 School St., at the age of 71 years, 10 mo.
 and 2 days. During the last few days
 previous to his death he had been gradu-
 ally failing and on Tuesday morning Dr.
 Carleton of Lawrence, the family physi-
 cian, was called and remained with him,
 but he continued to grow weaker and
 about 9 o'clock he passed away. The
 cause of his death was heart failure. For
 more than a year he had been in ill
 health and for several weeks it had been
 a cause of anxiety to his family so that
 death was not entirely unexpected.

Judge Morton was the son of Marcus
 and Charlotte Hodges Morton, and was
 born in Taunton, April 8, 1819. He pre-
 pared for college under the instruction of
 Mr. Frederick Crafts, who was then Prin-
 cipal of the Bristol County Academy at
 Taunton, and was graduated from Brown
 University in 1838. Next he went to the
 Harvard Law School, where he studied
 for one year in the office of Sprague &
 Gray, in Boston. The members of this
 firm—Judge Peleg Sprague and William
 Gray—ranked high among the practition-
 ers in their profession. Judge Morton
 was admitted to the bar in 1841, and im-
 mediately opened an office in Boston. He
 acquired an extensive practice, and con-
 tinued to make his home in Boston until
 1850, when he became a resident of this
 town. He held no public office be-
 sides the judge-ships, except as a mem-
 ber of the famous Constitutional Con-
 vention of 1833, from Andover. And in
 1858 a member of the House of Represen-
 tatives, being Chairman of the Commit-
 tee on Elections. In April of the same
 year he was appointed a Justice of the
 Superior Court of Suffolk County. Upon
 the abolition of the old court system and
 the establishment of the new, in 1850, he
 was appointed upon the Bench of the
 State. For ten years he served faithfully
 and efficiently, and in April, 1860, he
 was appointed upon the Bench of the Supreme
 Court. Gov. Long appointed him Chief
 Justice in 1862, on the resignation of
 Chief Justice Gray. This position he
 filled with honor and distinction until
 last November when ill health compelled
 him to retire from the Bench.

He belonged to a well-known Massa-
 chusetts family, his father being the fa-
 mous Marcus Morton, who was elected
 Governor of this state by one vote, and
 at this point it is interesting to note in
 how many parallel lines have run his life
 and that of his father. Father and son
 graduated from Brown University; the
 father held a seat in our Supreme judicial
 court for fourteen years, the son just
 retired from it. Both were members of the
 constitutional convention of 1833, and
 both served in our House of Representa-
 tives. Harvard has remembered both
 with the degree of LL. D.

Speaking of his judicial career at the
 time of his resignation. In November last,
 he said:

"It would be well-nigh impossible to
 compute the total number of cases I have
 acted on during my entire judicial life.
 I think I have written about 1500 cases,
 but that is only a small part of those I
 have assisted in deciding. I suppose 400
 or 500 cases a year would be the average.
 Some of them were important, but most
 of them were of minor consequence. The
 great fraud cases which were decided
 about four or five years ago were among
 the most important. I do not recall any
 criminal cases of great consequence that
 I helped to adjudicate."

In the death of Judge Morton the State
 has again suffered an irreparable loss of
 a distinguished lawyer and jurist, and
 the town has lost a citizen of whom, as
 a resident, it has had reason to feel proud,
 and whose memory will be long cherished
 and revered. He will be also remembered
 for his love of justice and honorable
 dealings, his simple, frank, and honest
 business methods, and a kind and true
 regard for everything that was right.
 He was married, Oct. 1, 1843, to Abby B.,
 daughter of Henry Hopkin, of Providence,
 and leaves a widow, five daugh-
 ters, and one son, Marcus Morton, Jr.

The funeral occurred this morning.
 Services for the family and relatives only
 were held at the family residence, after
 which there were public services in the
 Christ Church, Rev. Frederic Palmer
 and Leverett Bradley of Philadelphia of-
 ficiating. There was a large attendance
 of prominent members of the bar and
 legislature, and leading citizens and busi-
 ness men of the town. Beautiful
 flowers were placed in different parts of
 the church chancel, and on the coffin.
 Rev. Mr. Bradley read the scriptures, and
 Rev. Mr. Palmer the prayer, and with the
 well-rendered hymns of the sextette the
 whole made a simple but very impressive
 service.

The Supreme Court was represented by
 Chief Justice Field, and Associate Jus-
 tices Charles Allen, Knowlton, Morton
 and Lathrop, who served as honorary
 bearers. From the Superior Court were
 Chief Justice Mason and Judge Sherman,
 Dunbar, Bishop and Baker.

The Boston Bar Association was repre-
 sented by Hon. John Lowell, Hon. E. R.
 Hoar, Hon. William C. Endicott, Hon.
 William G. Russell, Hon. R. M. Morse,
 Jr., Hon. George Fred. Williams, Solomon
 Lincoln, George Putnam, Horatio G.
 Parker, Charles P. Greenough, Samuel
 Hoar, Charles C. Read, Clement K. Fay,
 L. L. Scaife, Seymour Butler, and John
 K. Berry. The singing was by represen-
 tatives of the Bar Association, consisting
 of Messrs. Williams, Berry, Read, Scaife,
 Pratt, Hamlin, with Clement K. Fay of
 the Suffolk Bar, as organist.

Senators Bradley and Brackett and the
 speaker and Representatives Kittredge,
 Tuttle, Appleton and Warren, represent-
 ed the Massachusetts Legislature.

At the close of the service the remains
 were taken to the depot and placed in a
 special car attached to the noon train for
 Boston. Burial will take place at Taun-
 ton.

THE CLOSING NIGHT.

Successful Close of the Kirmess

Friday night was the last of the Kirmess, and in spite of many entreaties from many people, the executive committee held bravely to their first intention of not keeping it open longer. The object was gained; the townspeople had been pleased with a novel and beautiful exhibition; and it was wise to stop in time for a quiet Sunday. This last evening was merrier than ever, and it must be a pleasant regret to the club that the room was so crowded that it was hard for all to see. If the hall was not large enough, if the stage was not high enough, the committee had but used the best they could get; and they will doubtless have learned some things by this experience which will be useful at any other similar occasion.

Some new costumes appeared at the booths and some new articles were offered for sale or placed as additional ornaments. The Syrian visitor with her married woman's head dress, was welcomed with Oriental courtesy but truly American hospitality, and a young Japanese lady moved about in the place of the sitting figure which had before so patiently held the centre in that lodge.

At the Italian booth too, the fun was faster, and we venture to assert that no native born could have been more light-hearted at a real fair in his own land than were these singing, dancing, laughing imitations. It was as amusing a contrast with the gravity of the next door Orientals as if one had set sail from Brindisi and entered some house of a Turkish town. To steer one's course across the movement on the floor, and round the world to look at the Japanese gentleman who honored the last night with a beautiful ceremonial dress having the usual and necessary heavy weapons stuck in the belt, was worth the journey; and as for all the additional pages, young ladies, and older dames, who appeared like a cloud of butterflies, they could not be counted or described.

The hall was full very early, and the young ladies of the Abbott Academy showed their bright and interested faces in the gallery soon after half-past seven. The floor was crowded and it was so impossible to see much of the stage from anywhere back of the middle of the hall that they were to be envied their quiet and advantageous position, although they could not see the inside of the booths.

The main attraction for this evening was the musical pantomime "Mary Jane", through the whole course of which the actors waltzed, whether they were making love, bidding each other a tearful adieu, traveling in the cars or riding on horse-back, eating "pork and beans", or going through the marriage ceremony—still they waltzed to the sound of merry music. The comical effect of this perpetual motion can better be imagined than described. From the opening scene where William Brown danced in, wheelbarrow and hoe in hand, to the closing ceremony which made him one with Mary Jane, the audience smiled a broad smile, and it was difficult to decide which was the funniest, the fainting Mary Jane, or the lone miner, William Brown, dreaming of her; Mary Jane or his travelling companions; the person or the colored dude—all were so well done by the boys of Phillips Academy.

Soon after the curtain fell upon the bridal scene, it was announced that there would be some "Hasty Sketches of the costumes of the Kirmess" shown as tableaux upon the stage. This was unexpected to the audience and was intended to give them a better idea of the dresses than they could get when their wearers were in the crowded booths. The "Italian Musicians" was the first tableau, and was a picture never to be forgotten, so fine in pose and colour and beautiful in sentiment were the two figures of the Neapolitan boy leaning against the white wall and playing to the sweet Roman girl who stood with tambourine dropped by her side. The whole scene was so true in colour, "atmosphere" as a painter would say, that it might have been a real bit of the sunny land of music transported to the old town of Andover and set upon the stage.

Perhaps the delicate tones of the next scene from Paul Veronese were not so sure to catch the popular eye; but the elegant, graceful figures of the two ladies sitting by a low table with decanter and ice-cream, and listening to a young Venetian dressed in black (as Venetians were then obliged to be when on the street), who looked in the window with his lute in his hand—all this made a peculiarly successful representation of the qualities of colour and arrangement of the great Gagliardi. In fact it was arranged directly from one of his pictures.

The third tableau was of a Japanese interior. Here was the same charming little figure in the grayish-green gown which had been missing from the booth, and around were gathered, in their grave colored robes, several Japanese gentlemen and ladies, examining a fine panel which one of them held up for admiration. Then came on the stage a young Mohammedan who took the eight postures of his prayer, and varied the stillness of the tableau with a little action.

After a few moments he was again before the audience in the Oriental interior. This scene was rich in colour and dignified in pose. In the corner of a divan with her *narghileh* beside her sat the lady of the house with her little boy. The lordly Turk, the master of house and lady, stood at the right with his pipe, a magnificent figure; and on the left a slave woman was bringing in a tray of coffee. The Syrian woman, a visitor, was

sitting on the floor as is the custom, and a young Mussulman opposite was talking with the family circle. In such a cosmopolitan assembly to jump from Constantinople to Madrid was nothing; and the next tableau came from Spain. The cavalier wore his long black cloak and hat and the Spanish lady modestly drew her veil around her while he seemed to be singing an impassioned strain to his mandolin. This was graver, richer in colour than the Italian musicians although similar in general arrangement.

But there was too little time to show others which had been planned. It would have deprived the audience of the pleasure and benefit which they had from hearing Lieut. Wadhams, who described the many flags hung upon the walls, as he had been requested to do. His kindness relieves us from the need of saying anything more of such an interesting collection. Now it was growing late. The lemonade fountain had run dry; the ice-cream and cake had all been eaten up; the candy had been sold to the very last bit; and the other counters were looking bare and empty. It was evident that this very pleasant experience must come to an end soon; and reluctantly the crowd began to go home to talk of and keep in pleasant memory the Kirmess of the November Club for many a long day. The people of the town, who have so kindly aided the Club's efforts will be glad to learn that the Andover free bed in the Lawrence Hospital is more than assured, and the November Club hope that it has not unworthily entertained its friends and the friends of that excellent charity.

The elegant lamp, which was the prize for the person guessing the number of kernels of corn in a bottle, went to night watchman Geo. W. Mears, who guessed the exact number 1570. The guess cake fell to Bert Craighead, whose guess of 5 pounds and 3 ounces was correct.

Abbott Village.

The first dance of the season by the Andover Cricket Club was held in G.A.R. hall, Saturday evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a good attendance. The grand march and circle was led by T. S. Valentine of Lawrence and Miss Lizzie McLaughlin, followed by 27 more couples. Afterwards an excellent list of dances was gone through, evidently to the satisfaction of all. The affair was a decided success and the popularity of the club was evident. Mr. and Mrs. Farlow furnished music on the violin and piano.

Meeting of the Burns Club in the lower hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Subject for discussion: "What benefits would accrue from co-operation and profit sharing system."

The Cricket Club intend holding a grand dance in the Town Hall, April 1, Fast eve.

John Cornell's men have been busy cutting down the trees on the Cricket Grounds, and the field presents a different appearance.

Last Friday evening the concert by the Riverside Base Ball Club was given in the Village hall to the largest audience ever seen there, every inch of room being utilized. Wm. Warden occupied the chair and explained the object of the concert; after this an excellent program was gone through as follows: Part first—Song, Miss Lizzie McLaughlin; song, Wm. Scott; cornet solo, R. Eastwood; song, Miss Donovan; harmonica solo, Frank Murphy; song, Wm. Hartley; dialogue by members of the club. Part second—Song, Miss Donovan; cornet solo, R. Eastwood; song, Wm. Scott; song, Miss McLaughlin; duet, piano and violin, Miss Donovan and Louis Berry; step dance by Knipe brothers; harmonica solo, F. Murphy; dialogue. The concert was a decided success, the audience showing their appreciation by the numerous recalls. The dialogues were very well done and caused endless laughter. Wm. and Wilson Knipe showed themselves to be adepts in step-dance and were loudly applauded in consequence. The boys will be able to clear a nice little sum which will be devoted to base ball purposes.

Owing to several of the representatives failing to appear at the Cricket League meeting in Lawrence last Saturday night the cup fixtures for 1891 were not arranged.

William Warden is dangerously ill at his home in the village.

Frye Village.

Robert Morrison returned on Monday to his home in Detroit.

William Spark, who has been employed by the town on the highway department, has gone to work for the Smith & Dove Company.

Lincoln Poor, of Boston, spent Sunday at home.

William Morrison of Merrimac was in the village over Sunday.

Miss Alice Donald is ill again with tonsillitis.

Marcus M. Hill of Cleveland, O., has been at home this week.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by Arthur Bliss.

BALLARDVALE.

Miss Nellie Sisoo is spending a fortnight in Quechee, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fischer are in Meriden, Conn.

Permission to repair the old school-house is the only thing Ballardvale asks for this year. There are no new roads or other favors wanted.

Officer Dugan is in Meriden, Conn., for a week.

Henry Laler is on a Connecticut and New York trip.

The J. P. Bradlee Engine Company had a social dance and party in the engine house last Friday evening confined strictly to members and their ladies. Marrier's Orchestra of Lawrence provided the music, and P. V. Joyce made a great success as prompter. After dancing, a supper was served. There were remarks by foreman Shattuck, engineer Joyce, Mr. Mears and others.

Ambrose Henabry has bought of John H. Clinton, the house on Chester Street, and has moved into it. Mr. Clinton has moved back into his old place near the engine house.

The Shipp Brothers, English hand bell ringers, assisted by Mrs. Minnie Clay Small, reader, gave a good entertainment in the Bradlee course Wednesday evening. The bell portion of the programme was pleasing, because of its novelty, their bells being somewhat different from those used by American specialists in this line. The zither solo and duet were also good. The old saw to the effect that people are not regarded as highly at home as elsewhere, has no application to Mrs. Small's part of the programme as she succeeded in satisfying the audience as well as any reader we have had here this season, a fact which was proven by the recalls after each number.

It is said that an article has been inserted in the warrant for town meeting, by the request of leading citizens to see if the town will vote to repair the old schoolhouse. Ballardvale people are unanimously in favor of the project, and the following is for the benefit of those not familiar with the situation. The engine house now occupied by Steamer No. 2, is unfit for an engine house, and always has been. It is lightly built, and has no cellar, and is consequently hard to keep warm. The item of wasted fuel is alone a big one, and at any rate extensive repairs must be made, or a new engine house secured at once. Those posted on fire matters wish to have one-half of the first floor above the basement of the old school house altered over so as to be used for the fire department. Of the other parts of the building it is proposed that the remaining half of this floor be fixed up as a precinct voting-place, and for the use of registrars of voters, etc., and the second floor be made into a hall by removing the partition. We have more voters in this precinct than a great many towns in the Commonwealth, and there is no public building within two and one-half miles. It is true that the mill authorities are always very generous with Bradlee Hall, a fact which is duly appreciated, but it does seem as though the town ought to be willing to provide and maintain some meeting-place of its own when it has the golden opportunity. Someone has said that it might be sold, but it is doubtful if it would bring its actual value, and the fact that the rent of stores in the basement more than evens up the taxes now lost by the town ownership, must be taken into account. The building could be warmed economically, and the steamer would be in a position from which it could be removed easily by hand, as it is on a higher level than most of the village. The Australian system of voting requires a room and special permanent fixtures, and where else can you find a location? A splendid hall can be made on the second floor at little expense, and the income from rentals would be something. It is to be hoped that the voters will give this article careful consideration, feeling sure if they do that it will be accepted. That the present engine house rests on land belonging to the Boston & Maine Railroad, is something that should be considered.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials to F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

FALSE ALARM!

PEDESTRIANS IN THE VICINITY OF THE POLICE STATION at Lawrence the other evening had their attention attracted to the alley in the rear of A. W. Stearns & Co's store by a loud noise which sounded like the falling of a roof, but on inspection it proved to be only one of Stearns' boys opening a huge case of

SCOTCH GINGHAMS

which had been bought that day. Everybody wanted to see them as soon as they found out that they had arrived, but as it was a large lot and would require considerable time and care to sort them out and mark them, we were obliged to keep them a day or two before displaying them. They are

Now in Order and On Sale

and everyone is invited to attend the show which commences every morning, Sundays excepted, at 7 a.m. No admission fee is charged, so you will not lose anything by looking at them, even if you don't want to buy. If you do intend to buy you should

BUY AT ONCE,

or if you wait until later, the best ones will be gone. The place is STEARNS', where they keep the finest dress goods in the city.

A. W. STEARNS CO.

309 AND 311 ESSEX STREET, LAWRENCE, MASS.

LAWRENCE.

Charles Bassett, a Lawrence carpenter, was struck by the Haverhill express near the Ward Hill station about 6.30 Monday evening. He was walking to the city in the storm and did not notice the approach of the train. He was thrown to one side of the track, breaking his wrist, and one rib in the left side, lacerating his right and receiving internal injuries.

The board of Mayor and Aldermen have voted to abolish the office of Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph and created one to be known as city electrician or superintendent of wires.

E. Wilmarth, conductor of the "cab" train, was instantly killed Monday forenoon by being run over by the shifter "Norseman." He was standing on the step of the shifter, signalling his train, and fell under the wheels.

At the monthly board meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last week, 40 new members were taken in. This made a total of 65 in two months. The membership is now over 300.

H. K. Eastman of this city has had a petition asking that a graduated income tax be levied on all persons having an income of more than \$2,000 a year, presented to the legislature.

Lawrence people are considerably interested over the question of a county truant school. County Commissioner Longfellow said to a *Lynn Item* reporter recently:

He trusted that by the middle of May there would be a truant school in successful operation. The commissioners are now looking about and examining several sites that have been offered. In company with the legislative committee the commissioners visited the Plummer school and Salem Harbor, last Wednesday, and this week they propose to go to Westboro. The Plummer school was regarded with great favor by the committee and the commissioners. It is a model to pattern after, it being in fact a home school. How large a building will be needed it is not possible to state, but judging from the number in the Plummer school, about thirty in all, it would require a good sized one, and one which would provide for the possibilities of the future. Several sites had been offered the county officers, one in Lynn, one in Haverhill, one in Hamilton, one in Ipswich, and one in Lawrence, all of which are desirable. Whether the commissioners will build or lease has not yet been determined by them. Apropos of the Plummer school, Commissioner Longfellow says as it is an endowed institution it will be continued. Essex county is large and populous, said Mr. Longfellow, and should there be a truant school established it will, I think, have a tendency to prevent truancy.

"Don't feel well," and not sick enough to consult a doctor—we will tell you just what you need. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will get you out of that uncertain uncomfortable dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerfulness.

Merit Wins
We desire to say to citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. Ling's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by Arthur Bliss.

DEATHS.

In Andover, Feb. 10, Hon. Marcus Morton aged 71 years 10 months and 2 days.

Some Foolish People.

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in many cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and \$1.00. Trial size free. At all druggists.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of the purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any affection of the throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Arthur Bliss' Drugstores.

One of the minor troubles of house-keeping is the breaking of lamp-chimneys. Chimneys cost but little apiece, and break but one at a time. You class these little surprises among "mysterious providences," and bear them, meekly resigned. All wrong! the chimneys are wrong; the glass was ready to pop the minute it cooled.

The maker saved two cents on a chimney, and put this loss and annoyance on you. "Pearl-top" chimneys do not break in use.

WANTED.

Active, honest agents in every town in Massachusetts, for a perfectly safe, equitable and reliable investment company. Liberal terms to smart, energetic persons, quick work, quick returns. The National Provident Association, 120 Tremont St., (room 40) Boston, Mass.

Chinese Laundry.

QUONG KEE,

Has taken the Laundry on Park St. and will guarantee the people of Andover first-class work.

SHIRTS, washing and ironing, - 10 cts.
IRONING, - 9 cts.
CUFFS, per pair, - 4 cts.
COLLARS, - 2 cts.

Work delivered in 3 days.

Kindling Wood

And Shavings for sale by
HARDY & COLE, Andover.

ANDOVER BAKERY.

ROBERT HODGE,

Successor to John D. Driscoll.

FIRST-CLASS BAKER'S GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

Scotch Short Bread Baked to Order.

PARK STREET, - ANDOVER.

THE HYGIENIC FELT INNERSOLE SHOE,

IN ALL SIZES AND STYLES, FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, THE MOST COMFORTABLE SHOE MADE.

"Capitol" School Shoe,

TRY A PAIR FOR THE OPENING OF NEXT SCHOOL YEAR.

J. E. Sears, Bank Block, - Main Street.

THE BEST Laundry in New-England

SARGENT STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY,

1862 to 1868 Washington St.,

BOSTON.

H. A. BODWELL AND WM. M. CLARKE, Proprietors.

Respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the Citizens of Andover. All orders sent to H. A. Bodwell or O. Chapman, will receive prompt attention. Lists furnished and goods collected and delivered free.

F. A. DINSMORE, Park Street, Andover.

Heated Naptha Cleansing

A process which destroys moths and Buffalo bugs and their eggs. Removes all germs of sickness left in clothing, Bedding, Carpets, etc., etc.

Steam Carpet Beating.



FURNITURE REPAIRING, Upholstering, Shade Work.

Mattress Work and Furniture Packing a Specialty.

A THRILLING STORY

OF THE RESCUE OF MINERS FROM A FLOODED MINE.

Days and Nights of Misery Without Food or Light—Heroic Work of Rescuers Brings Them from What Almost Proved to Be Their Sepulchre.

WEST NANTUCKET, Pa., Feb. 10.—The three miners who were trapped in the No. 3 colliery of the Susquehanna Coal company, last Wednesday afternoon, have been rescued alive. They could not have lived much longer, on account of the scarcity of air.

As the facts of the wonderful rescue from their imprisonment in the Grand Tunnel mine of John Rineer, William Cragel and Michael Shilling have become known about the thickly populated mining regions, the people are intensely interested and excited. All had given up hopes of their rescue, and the story of their escape is accepted as one of the most wonderful known in the long history of mining accidents, where the men of the subterranean passages are frequently imprisoned, but rarely escape alive.

The experience of the men is most thrilling in every detail, and all through their long, weary imprisonment. After they had reached a point of comparative safety from the flood, they found that only a slender piece of wood served to keep back tons of loose coal that had fallen into the mouth or head of the crosscut. When they found the inclined cut in the vein, and climbed up its almost perpendicular passage, they managed to press into service a piece of loose timber which they had picked up in their hasty retreat, and they placed across the opening of the tunnel, and after getting it safely lodged, climbed upon it for a rest. The men then found that their feet rested in the water below them, but soon after determined from its gurgling sound that it had gained the highest altitude it could. There they were sitting on a slender piece of timber three inches wide, for over four days. Behind them was the immense body of coal held in place by a small piece of "drip," and, fearing to dislodge it, the men dared not even rest against it.

By changing the oil in their lamps and economizing they were enabled to keep a light for a few hours, but even this supply had an end, and after a short time they were compelled to sit in absolute darkness, with hardly enough room to hold themselves in an upright position. John Rineer, the most experienced of the miners, an employee for many years in the colliery, was able to keep his head in their long imprisonment, but both Cragel and Shilling at times became crazed. Cragel imagined he saw a mine car and jumped down into the water to ride to the slope upon it. He was rescued and got back on the perch by Rineer. Shilling was more easily managed, although he was sobbing constantly. Wednesday night passed and Thursday came, and then the men lost track of the time.

The first welcome sound reaching their ears was the "plunk" of the pump, and then the men knew that active work had commenced toward their rescue. This gave them great hope, but from that time they could only count the regular reverberations of the pump's "plunk" through the mine and note the receding of the water.

But while this welcome sound reached their ears the men were almost overcome by the dreaded sound of the working of the coal and loose particles held in check behind them. The creaking sound showed that the coal was becoming loosened, and very moment they expected a slide of coal which would envelope them and carry them into the lower part of the cross-heading. By gradually throwing away the loosened pieces they kept the opening clear and so lingered and waited, listening to the sounds of the working of the rescuing party.

The rescuers worked constantly, and while they sat there in the cold they rubbed one another and adopted every method they could devise to keep warm. The first message between them and the rescuers passed over the flooded gangways shortly after 3 o'clock in the morning, the water then being down to such a point that men on timber rafts could float by the clogged brattice work and get over the level to the gangway on the other side.

Back through the darkened passageway, lit only by the flare of the miners' naked lamps, came resounding the shouts of joy of the rescuers: "The men are found; they are alive!" The shout was taken up by those at the pump and sent up the slope. The men at the pump could not restrain themselves, and many plunged into the dark and murky waters, to wade and swim across the abyss.

Brave George Bender. The work of reaching the imprisoned miners was daringly accomplished by George Bender, who, when he found his progress stopped by low timbers, dipped his raft under them and followed it by diving. He lost his hat and miner's lamp, but William Bowen, who was swimming the gangway, passed his lamp through a break over the timbers, and Bender went on with his search. As he went along the brattice he heard Rineer's voice: "For God's sake, hurry up and get us out of here. We are very alive." This was the message that Bender sent back to the other rescuers.

When he found Rineer, Cragel and Shilling, they were up in the cross-heading perched on a "logging" and at the highest point they could get in the mine. This was but a trifle more than six feet above the elevation reached by the flood, and here they had been without food since Wednesday morning.

At 5:30 the water was down enough to let the men be taken out. This was done by floating them one at a time on the raft across the flooded gangway, their imprisonment making them too weak to risk the danger of the water. They were then taken to their homes, where they received the congratulations of their friends and acquaintances.

The scene was most thrilling and inspiring, the stoutest hearts being overcome. The change wrought was remarkable. They came from the mouth of their living graves as from sepulchre, and amid the shouts and cries of joy were carried to their families and friends.

The rescuers were Anthony Jones, J. C. Hopkins, George Bender and William Bowen, under the direction of Foreman Reese, and Joel Farnes. Shilling and Rineer have wives and three children each, while Cragel is unmarried.

James Redpath Dead.

New York, Feb. 11.—James Redpath, the famous Irish Nationalist, journalist and lecturer, and the vice president of the Anti-Foreign Society, who was run down by a Fourth avenue horse car opposite the postoffice one day last week, died at St. Luke's hospital from the effects of his injury.

CASHIER AND MONEY GONE

Two Ayr Banks are Closed—Good Citizens Greatly Shocked.

AYER, Mass., Feb. 12.—Two banks closed, a deficit already close to \$50,000 in the funds of one of them, cashier missing. Such is the state of affairs in connection with the First National Bank of Ayer and the North Middlesex Savings Bank of Ayer, and to say that the people of this and several of the surrounding towns are surprised beyond measure is putting it none too strong.

The missing cashier is H. E. Spaulding, one of the town's most respected citizens, a prominent member and active worker in the Methodist church, a man of family and eminent respectability, and one against whom no breath of suspicion has ever blown. He was last seen in town early Monday evening, but since that time no trace of him has been obtained, nor does it appear that any one knows where he is.

The cause of his downfall was undoubtedly stock speculation through New York and Boston brokers, and his speculations are believed to have covered about a year's time. They were, however, so far as can now be ascertained, confined entirely to the national bank of which he was cashier, and it does not appear as yet that he misused his position as treasurer of the savings bank. His method was the familiar one of forced balances to cover cash taken in small sums and at considerable intervals of time.

A PLEA FOR LENIENCY.

Forger Robinson Addresses a Long Letter to the Citizens of Brockton.

BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—The Brockton Enterprise prints a two-column letter addressed to the local public from Charles W. Robinson, the clerk of the police court and partner of F. T. Howard and Emerson Goldthwait in the stock brokerage business, who disappeared on Oct. 24 last, being a forger to the amount of some \$150,000.

The letter is the first information received concerning the forger since his disappearance. It came postmarked Middletown, Conn. In it Robinson claims to be located in a foreign country, and to have sent the letter to a friend in this country to be mailed to The Enterprise. He gives no other information of his whereabouts. The letter is a long plea for leniency of judgment on the part of the people of Brockton. He says his downfall was due directly to speculation, but that his first wrongdoing was due to his efforts to help others. He says he would surrender himself if any one could be benefited thereby, but as no one can be, he has decided to turn over a new leaf and do what he can to recoup his fortunes, in the hope of some time making some restitution to those who have suffered on account of his misdeeds.

THE NORTH SALEM MURDER.

State Evidence Will Not Be Accepted from Wood and Murphy.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 10.—With reference to the report published that there was a probability that Murphy and Wood would turn state's evidence in the Salem murder case trial, and implicate Mrs. Reed, wife of the murdered man as accessory before the fact, Hon. Daniel Barnard, attorney general, stated to a reporter that there is no likelihood that the state will accept any plea from or enter into an arrangement with Murphy and Wood that will contemplate their release.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Lucy M. Reed, charged with complicity in the murder of her husband, at North Salem, was committed to jail without bail to await the action of the April term of court.

SISTER CATHERINE'S LIFE'S WORK. It Will Be Devoted Toward Educating Indians and Negroes.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—Catherine Drexel, the Philadelphia heiress, who two years ago entered a convent here, took her final vows and adopted the black veil this morning. The services were private, and no one outside the church, not even the members of Miss Drexel's family, were present. Archbishop Ryan conducted the services. Miss Drexel, Sister Catherine, as she will be known hereafter, releases with her \$7,000,000, and will found the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, the object of the order being to educate the Indian and negro.

Power of the Press. NEW HAVEN, Feb. 10.—Miss Alice Woodward of Shelton, who biccognized herself to the point of death, despite physicians' efforts, is now out of danger. In consequence of the circulation given the peculiar case by the Associated Press, remedies have been coming in from all over the country, the receipts for a day averaging at least fifty. Many were tried and one has proved effective and has enabled the girl to stop hiccupping. This remedy was suggested by Frank W. Mack, night editor of the Associated Press in New York. The remedy is nitrate of amyl, few drops to be inhaled from a handkerchief.

Death of an Eminent Judge and Jurist. LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 11.—For weeks past the condition of Hon. Marcus Morton, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, has been the source of worry to his friends. During the few days he has been gradually failing, but with no certain signs of immediate death. Dr. Carlton of Lawrence, his family physician, was called yesterday morning and remained all day with the venerable jurist, who gradually grew weaker until at 9 o'clock last evening he passed away. The cause of his death was heart failure.

Ex-Chief Justice John A. Appleton Dead. BANGOR, Me., Feb. 9.—The city was startled Saturday to hear that ex-Chief Justice John A. Appleton was dead. He had been ill only a few days. About five minutes before noon, as the venerable jurist and his wife were together in their apartments, Mrs. Appleton turned for a moment to attend to some duty, and as she looked in the direction of the judge again she saw that his head had dropped forward. He had passed away without a word and without a sign of pain. It was found that death had resulted from heart failure.

A Boston Murder. BOSTON, Feb. 10.—A man assaulted in South Boston Sunday night died yesterday morning without speaking, and it was not until 8 o'clock in the evening that the body was identified. It proved to be that of Patrick Curran of South Boston, who had been a porter at the Tremont house. He was 49 years old and leaves a widow. The police report the arrest of John A. Giblin of South Boston as one of the assailants. The man arrested Sunday night was put into court yesterday and held without bail.

The Wilmington (Del.) City Loan association loses \$50,000 by its dishonest secretary.

OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

BUSINESS OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Friday, Feb. 6.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In the senate Mr. Ezala made a privileged statement concerning his position on the closure rule and the election bill. The pension bill passed without the free coinage amendment. The bill to adjust the accounts of workmen under the eight-hour law was discussed.

In the house the sundry civil appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole. Mr. Bland offered a silver free coinage amendment.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the senate a long debate on the bill for the adjustment of accounts under the eight-hour law, culminated in a sharp personal colloquy between Messrs. Dacey and Blair. The house amendments to the land grant forfeiture bill was concurred in.

In the house Mr. Bland's free coinage amendment to the sundry civil bill was decided to be out of order, the decision being sustained by a vote of 184 to 127. World's fair paragraphs of the bill were defeated.

Sunday, Feb. 8.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the senate, it was decided that a light and fog signal station should be established near Butler station, Bedford. Evening sessions were ordered by a vote of 53 to 18. The bill for the adjustment of accounts under the eight-hour law was amended, ordered to a third reading and then recommitted to the committee on education by a vote of 27 to 24.

In the house, the World's fair clause of the sundry civil appropriation bill was disposed of in committee. The death of Representative Phelan of Tennessee was announced.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the senate, the credentials of Messrs. Voorhees and Hammon were presented. Reconsideration was refused the bill to adjust accounts under the eight-hour law. The copyright bill was discussed at great length, and the amendment to protect lithographs, etc., adopted by a vote of 27 to 24.

In the house, the sundry civil appropriation bill was passed. The legislative bill was discussed in committee. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Dingley of Maine regarding "riders" to appropriation bills.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the senate the copyright bill was laid aside formally. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed. An eulogy was pronounced on the death of Mr. Walker, late representative from Missouri. In the house Representative Dalsell reviewed the Barrundia case, and defended the course of Commander Reiter.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the senate information was requested concerning treasury purchases of silver. The naval appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment for a dry dock at Puget sound.

In the house the legislative appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole. The senate amendments to the government printing office wages bill were non-concurred in.

The Winter Wheat Crop.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—From the reports of its correspondents on the condition of winter wheat The Farmers' Review this week will publish percentages of condition which average as follows: Illinois 88, Indiana 80, Iowa 91, Kansas 90, Kentucky 80, Michigan 92, Missouri 89, Ohio 97, Wisconsin 90.

His Life Crushed Out.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 6.—Benjamin F. Forbes, a prominent farmer of Branford, with his son, cut down a huge tree, but in falling, a gust of wind changed the direction of the tree and it struck Mr. Forbes. The tree rebounded from him and his son at once hastened to him, but the man was dead.

A Providence Sensation.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 6.—Clara Burleson, aged 17, a girl who has been living with her aunt, has disappeared. Her relatives profess to believe that she has been abducted by her uncle, Walter Randall, who, they claim, is mentally unbalanced. Yesterday noon she went out to visit a relative and has not been seen since.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Tuesday, Feb. 10. FLOUR—Dull. Best and super, \$2.50 to \$2.75; extra second, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Minnesota bakers, straight and rolled, \$2.70 to \$2.80; winter wheat, straight and rolled, \$4.40 to \$4.50; winter patents, \$4.40 to \$4.50.

CHEESE—Steady. Western spring lamb, 7 to 8¢; eastern, 7 to 8¢; fall lamb, 5 to 7¢; fair to good, 5 to 6¢; Chicago mutton, 6 to 7¢; heavy hightons, 7 to 8¢; eastern, 6 to 7¢; fair to good, 5 to 6¢; good to choice, 5 to 6¢; fancy 10 to 11¢.

BUTTER—Quiet. Western creamery, extra, 28 to 30¢; New York and Vermont, extra creamery, 28 to 30¢; eastern creamery, extra, 24 to 26¢. Cheese—Quiet. Choice northern, 10 to 11¢; with western at 10 to 11¢; jobbing lots are 15 to 16¢; Liverpool is quoted at 10 to 11¢.

EGGS—Dull. Eastern extra, 20 to 22¢; extra, 18 to 20¢; New Hampshire, 20 to 22¢; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 20 to 22¢; western, 20 to 22¢; jobbing prices 10 to 12¢.

POTATOES—Steady. Houlton hebrons, \$1.00 to \$1.05; Arrostocks, \$1.00; Houlton rose, \$1.05; Arrostocks, \$1.00; choice Burbanks, 90¢; ordinary, 80¢; sweet potatoes are firm; Jersey double heads, \$2.50 to 2.75.

Waterbury Cattle Market, Feb. 10.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET. This week.....2500 254 34,098 Last week.....2500 254 34,098 Year ago, Feb. 11, 1911.....2500 254 34,098

NUMBER FROM THE SEVERAL STATES. Maine.....135 315 100 34,098 New Hampshire.....115 305 111 34,098 Vermont.....75 97 110 34,098 Massachusetts.....75 97 110 34,098 Western.....1094 416 745 34,098

Number of cars over different roads—Boston and Lowell 21, Fitchburg 97, Eastern 14; total, 132.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF—A few choice \$7.00 to \$7.50, extra \$6.50 to \$7.00, first quality \$5.00 to \$5.50, second quality \$4.50 to \$5.00, third quality \$4.00 to \$4.50.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE—Working oxen, per pair, \$30 to \$40; farrow cows \$10 to \$20, fancy cows \$20 to \$30; all cows and calves \$5 to \$10, yearlings \$3 to \$5, two years old \$10 to \$12, three years old \$10 to \$12.

PRICES OF HIDE, TALLOW AND SKIN—Brighton hides 6 to 6 1/2¢; Boston tallow 2 1/2 to 3¢; country hides 4 to 5¢; per lb. country tallow 10 to 12¢; per lb. country skins 10 to 12¢; per lb. country skins 10 to 12¢.

\$500,000 INVOLVED.

Granite State May Lose Its Great Agricultural Bequest.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 10.—Hon. James F. Joy, a well known railroad magnate of Detroit, arrived in Concord, to discharge duties connected with the administration of the estate of the late Benjamin Thompson of Durham, whose bequest of nearly \$500,000 for the establishment of an agricultural college in that town is already familiar to the public. Mr. Joy is one of the executors of the will, while the other, Elisha R. Brown, a banker of Dover, is unable to be here on account of impaired health. The counsel for the executors are Hon. William L. Foster of this city and Hon. Joshua C. Hall of Dover, both of whom are here in consultation with Mr. Joy. One of the duties of the executors, and which was made very emphatic in the will, is that they shall personally see that in case of the acceptance of the trust by New Hampshire, the state shall give guarantees of undoubted value.

New Hampshire has until January next in which to accept the trust, and if not accepted during that time it will be offered, if necessary, successively to Massachusetts and Michigan, and if rejected by all the estate will be distributed among the heirs. A bill has already been presented to the legislature providing for the acceptance of the trust, which, with a few brief amendments, will be satisfactory to the executors. Zealous advocates of the establishment of an agricultural college at Durham are endeavoring to induce the executors of the Thompson will to use their influence in favor of the passage of a legislative act providing for the removal of the present state college to Durham, but the executors refuse to comply on the ground that in the discharge of their duties no question arises, nor is there any ground for one to arise, having any connection with the state college at Hanover.

The heirs of Mr. Thompson have already begun a legal contest over the will, having secured for counsel Hon. John H. S. Frink of Concord and Hon. John K. Kellogg of Dover. It is understood that the heirs do not question the ability of Mr. Thompson to have made the will, but the position they will take is that the state has no constitutional right to hold and administer an estate as is provided for in the Thompson will, which would require the state to hold property and guarantee not only the safety of the principal but the payment of a certain rate of annual interest, and to perform other duties in the relation of a trustee, executor or administrator on the question.

LIFE HANGS BY A THREAD.

The Last of the Three Great Leaders of the Union Army is Dying.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman is close to death's door. For a time yesterday it was feared that he would not live to see the light of to-day. The old warrior's strength was fast falling.

He rallied again at noon, and the hourly bulletins sent out thereafter reported his condition as slightly improving. The general was very low, the attending physicians said, but he had ceased falling in strength and was for the time holding his own.

Reports were favorable up to 10 o'clock, when Dr. Janeway, the consulting physician, called. The consultation of Drs. Alexander and Janeway showed that there had been no improvement in Gen. Sherman's condition.

The family have not yet given up all hope. It is not believed that the general can last more than a few days at the most.

ANOTHER NEW JUDGE.

Hon. E. F. Johnson, a Republican, Nominated by Massachusetts' Governor.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—At the meeting of the governor and council Hon. Edward F. Johnson, ex-mayor of Woburn, was nominated by Governor Russell for judge of the Fourth district court of western Middlesex, vice Judge Converse, resigned. He was born in Woburn, Oct. 23, 1834, graduated at Harvard college in 1878, and from the law school in 1883. In 1882 he was appointed clerk of the Fourth district court, which position he held six years. In 1887 he was elected town treasurer and was re-elected to the same position in 1888. Woburn held its first municipal election under a city form of government in December, 1888, and Mr. Johnson was elected its first mayor. He was twice re-elected, and his careful administration of the city affairs won him the esteem of all classes. Mr. Johnson is one of the vice presidents of the Young Men's Republican club, and he received the vote of the Woburn delegates in the Republican congressional convention last year.

Worcester's New Postmaster. WORCESTER, Feb. 6.—J. Everts Greene has been appointed postmaster at Worcester. He was born in Boston in 1834 and graduated at Yale in 1858. He practiced law for several years, but has been editor of The Daily Spy for twenty years past. He was a captain in the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment in the war, and was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff. He is a nephew of Senator Everts and a cousin of Senator Hoar.

Workmen Had to Hustle. NEW HAVEN, Feb. 12.—A large woolen mill in Orange, belonging to Leonidas Allen, a house very near it and a grist mill across the way, were burned last night. Fifty employees were working overtime in the mill. The fire was caused by the friction of the machinery and the flames enveloped the building so quickly that there were several narrow escapes. The two mills and the house were completely destroyed. Loss \$15,000.

Blaisdell Needs a Little Practice. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12.—George Covill of Andover was accidentally shot in the leg, but will not lose the limb. The town has been stirred up over mad dogs recently, and a stray animal entered the yard where Covill was at work. His employer, R. L. Blaisdell, drew a revolver to shoot the animal, but dropped it in his excitement and the bullet passed through Covill's leg, while the dog escaped.

A Big Check. BOSTON, Feb. 11.—City Treasurer Turner gave a check for \$223,071 to the Boston and Roxbury mill corporation for land taken some years ago for the extension of Commonwealth avenue. The law department has finally settled the case, which has been in the courts for some time, the jury having recently given a decision against the city. The sum paid includes about \$18,000 for interest.

Coulton's Stand Disgraced. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9.—George F. Dibble of New Milford was locked up charged with stealing several hundred dollars' worth of diamonds and jewelry from the boarding house mistress. Dibble made two attempts to end his life. First he hanged himself to his cell door. With his suspenders, but was discovered. Later he tried to dash out his brains against the wall of his cell.

H. P. WRIGHT,

DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

Something New.

Call and examine our Boys' SEAMLESS Solid Shoes. Best thing out for service.

Repairing Neatly & Promptly Done.

Barnard's Block, Main St.

JOSEPH ABBOTT.

Picture Frames, Curtains and Fixtures, Looking Glasses, etc.

PARK ST., ANDOVER.

JOHN PRAY,

Livery and Boarding Stable.

Main St., Andover, Mass.

J. H. CHANDLER,

DEALER IN

Periodicals, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Confectionery

AND FRUIT.

MAIN STREET, ANDOVER.

M. V. GLEASON,

Mason and Builder.

Mason work of all kinds, also Kalsomining, Whitening, Tinting and Whitewashing executed promptly at the lowest prices. Order Box at the Post-Office.

Maple Avenue, Tecum.

Edward Butterworth,

Instructor in the Andover and North Andover Public Schools.

Teacher in Vocal Music, Conductor of Choruses.

Is prepared to teach classes. Special attention given to beginners.

Main Street, North Andover.

M. L. RAMSDELL,

DEALER IN

Sewing Machines

The New Boston and New Home Specialties. Needles, Oil, etc. Machines adjusted, cleaned, and repaired.

77 Main Street, near cor. of Chestnut St.

The Place to Buy

FIRST CLASS

MEAT, VEGETABLES, & CANNED GOODS

Is at the Old and Reliable Stand of

VALPEY BROS.,

Established, 1866.

Prices as reasonable as at any other Market.

Established 1833.

WILLIAM POOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

Express, Grocery, Market, Meat, Milk,

Fish, Order and Business

WAGONS.

Repairing, in all its branches, receives special attention.

M. T. WALSH,

Successor to W. Barnett,

DEALER IN STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,

No. 8 Essex Street,

ANDOVER, - MASS.

Geo. W. Chandler,

DEALER IN

COAL AND WOOD.

Teaming and Job Work done at short notice.

Orders left and Bills payable at Store of J. H. Chandler.

MERRIMACK MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company

THE BARRER.

The gate stood wide, and wide the door,
As on a thousand nights before
And in their wonted threshold lay
The lamp and the moonlight lay.
The room its wonted grace wore,
As on a thousand nights before.
The soul of all that mansion bright
Sent out a voice into the night,
As on a thousand nights before.
What's this? Across the open door
Some vision thrills, as silent fine,
Do challenge every gaze of mine,
So silent fine, so airy light,
Yet stanch with cruel magic might!
There is no Arab dimer
Can part such clouds of gloaming,
Nor any storm can rend a drift,
Nor fire devour with tongue most swift.

Such silent courses stronger are
Than bolt or bar or forged bar,
More full than lance of battle guard,
Than dragon or the couchant pard;
For these at length a conqueror know,
Or opiate draught or sleepy blow;
Love can by might put these away,
But love no cunning weapon hath
To cleave the conqueror's inviolate path.
Wide open stands the gate—the door,
As on a thousand nights before;
Yet I there through may pass no more,
As on a thousand nights before!

—Edith M. Thomas in Independent.

A FALSE CONFESSION.

I haven't a bit of patience with that class of men who are always shaking their heads in a solemn way and declaring that many an honest man has been sent to state prison on circumstantial evidence. Such instances have been known, of course, but they are very rare, and it is then the fault of the accused. I am about to narrate the particulars of a case which excited widespread interest in 1863, and I ask the reader to follow the situations closely and to see what curious combinations can arise through circumstance.

James Stowe was a merchant in the village of G—, Ill. He had been there fifteen years. He was a church member, had no vices, and while accounted rather close fisted, he was said to be strictly honest. A year before the mystery occurred he had taken a boy named Robert Lisle into his home, the lad being an orphan and his nephew. Bob, as we all called him, was 13 years old when he came. He went into the store as a clerk, and a bedroom was made for him up stairs.

I was a boy of Bob's age, and we came to be chums. It thus came about that I learned the cause of certain welts and bruises on his legs and body. His uncle, while pretending to feel a great interest in his welfare, and while speaking to him in the kindest manner before others, was beating him on the slightest excuse and seeking to make the place so warm for him that he would run away. Some boys would have gone, but Bob hadn't the courage to get up and face the world without a shilling in his pocket.

On the afternoon of the 23d day of June, 1863, as was sworn to in court, I was in the alley back of the store, and I heard Stowe whipping Bob in the storeroom. I heard him charge Bob with stealing some money, but the boy vigorously denied it. After the whipping Stowe told three different customers that he had caught the boy stealing, but suppressed the fact that he had whipped him. I saw Bob about an hour after the affair, and he made his denial in such a manner that I felt sure of his innocence. I then advised him to run away, but as I had no money to give him, and as he had not a penny of his own, he did not think it best to go. He wanted me to come and share his bed with him that night, as I had often done before, but a circumstance prevented. Stowe saw us together and ordered me away from the store.

At 7 o'clock that evening a man named Chadwick arrived in the village from Chicago to visit a sister. He had \$2,000 in money with him, and he asked Stowe to keep it in his safe over night. At 8 o'clock the store was closed, and Stowe went home. At 9 o'clock I left home to go to the store, calculating to call Bob up by throwing pebbles against his window, a signal often made before. As I passed the alley I saw a man skulk away. I afterward swore in court that I believed this man to be Stowe. The sight of him frightened me, and I returned home at once. Next morning "the mystery" opened with a grand blast of trumpets. Bob Lisle had disappeared during the night and the safe had been robbed of Chadwick's \$2,000. Investigation heightened the mystery.

There was blood on Bob's pillow. A trail of blood led from his bedside to the back door of the store. The safe had been opened in the regular way, and Stowe claimed that \$400 of his money had gone with Chadwick's. The town was at once alive, and the village constable proved his enthusiasm and worth by arresting two strangers. One soon identified himself as an honest man, while the other admitted that he was a deserter from the army and a tramp. On searching him \$120 in his pockets was found in one of his pockets. He declared that he found this money in the alley in the rear of Stowe's store that morning about daylight, he having passed the night in a store shed further down the alley. If he expected any one to believe such a thin story as that he was sadly taken aback. It was believed by all that the right man had been arrested, and the constable at once became the hero of the hour. A Chicago detective, who happened in the town that same day, looked the ground over and declared the arrest to be a slick job.

There had not only been a robbery, but murder had been done, and there was no doubt that both deeds had been accomplished by the same hand. Every body turned out to look for Bob Lisle's body, and every spot where it could have been concealed within a

radius of three miles was carefully examined. It could not be found, but this fact only strengthened the general belief in the deserter's guilt. He had, by the by, given his name as William Davis, and had vigorously and continually asserted his innocence of any crime whatever. A warrant had been issued, charging him with robbery and murder, and inside of a week he had been examined and held to the higher court without bail.

On the very day that this occurred a Down East Yankee with a patent churn arrived in town, and of course he soon heard all about the mystery. To everybody's surprise he declared Davis innocent, and argued as follows: "How was the store entered? As the doors and windows were all right, it must have been entered by one of the doors with a key. How was the safe robbed? By some one who knew the combination and opened it. The boy was upstairs, the safe downstairs. What need to meddle with the law at all?"

While the heroic constables and others were digesting the above the Yankee was turning things over in his mind and preparing to add:

"What object to kill the boy, or even to arouse him? And if killed where is the body? Why should the robber have carried it away at all? If David is the robber there must have been blood spots on his clothing. What did he do with the balance of the money? Where did he get his key to enter? How did he learn the combination of the safe?"

This line of reasoning upset everybody, and it no sooner reached the ears of Stowe than he suggested the arrest of the Yankee as an accessory. It was not done, but the latter heard of it, and replied:

"Investigate Stowe. He knows more about this than the deserter does!"

His suggestion turned public attention and suspicion in another direction, and it was not long before some curious results were forthcoming. I gave out the information that I saw him in the alley at about 9 o'clock of the night of the crime. The village blacksmith then came forward and said he saw him on the street half an hour later, and that Stowe dodged past him and did not return his salutation. The hired girl at Stowe's house declared that he went out just before 9 o'clock and did not return until 10. It was so unusual for him to go out of an evening alone that she particularly noticed his going.

Three or four of us boys told how Bob had been beaten and misused, and so it came about that while the deserter was not released, Stowe was arrested. His story was that he had caught Bob pilfering from the money drawer on several occasions, and that on the day of the murder and robbery he had laid a trap for him and caught him taking \$5. He said he had a feeling when he got home that he had neglected to close the safe door, and that he had returned to make certain on this point. After finding that everything was all right he had stopped to put up some goods left on the counter, and had then returned home. He denied being in the alley at the time I thought I saw him, or of meeting the blacksmith.

A new and more vigorous search was made for the body, but no trace of it could be found. During this time a citizen picked up a ten dollar bill in the rear of the store, and everybody at once declared that the deserter must have told the truth. When the man who robbed the safe went out by the back door he must have lost his grip on the money, and the wind had scattered some of it. The case against Davis was dropped when called before the higher court, and Stowe was put on trial for robbery. Everybody now believed him guilty of the murder of the boy, but as the body could not be found this charge was not included. Search was made high and low for the money, but it could not be found. The general idea was that he buried the body somewhere in the village and concealed all traces.

Just previous to the trial Mrs. Stowe admitted that when her husband came home his coat was covered with dust, he was pale and nervous, one of his fingers was bleeding from a cut, and that he sat up for an hour after she had retired. It was further discovered that his business affairs had gone wrong, and that two creditors were pressing him for payment of debts. All in all a pretty good case was made out against him, but he had a surprise in store for the public. When called upon to plead he answered "Not guilty" to the charge of robbery, but desired to plead guilty to the accusation of having murdered the boy. This took everybody aback, of course, and as they had no more proofs in the one case than in the other, the charge of robbery was dropped and he was arraigned on the other. On the stand he told the story as follows:

"I had discovered that Bob was a thief, and had punished him several times for stealing. I had punished him on this day. When I returned to the store in the evening I went up to his room to have a talk with him. He was impudent, and I struck him a blow and broke his neck. I then carried the body to the river and flung it in, and the reason you didn't find it was because it floated away with the current. I am very sorry. I had no malice and no thought of hurting him. I struck the blow on the impulse of the moment."

When he came to trial a plea of "not guilty" was of course entered, but his lawyer made little or no effort and he was pronounced guilty and got a sentence of fifteen years. After it was over, public opinion whipped about, and it generally does, and every person felt

sorry for the man. He went to prison, saying that it was a just punishment, and it was a year and a half before the real climax came. One morning Bob Lisle walked into town as cool as you please, and when he had satisfied us that he was no ghost he told his story as follows:

On the night of the murder he had hardly got to bed when he had nose bleed. He was down stairs to look for water when his uncle came in and opened the safe and removed the money. He did not see Bob at all, but after hanging around for a spell left by the back door, falling out of it as he went. In this way he got the dust on his coat, and at the same time let go of some of the money. Bob realized that it was a robbery, and suspecting that it was a put up job to get him sent to prison he determined to run away. He took two or three dollars left in the money drawer, bundled up something to eat and when morning came was miles away. For upward of a year he had been running on a steamboat. One day he had heard two passengers talking of the case, and when he discovered that he was supposed to have been murdered he at once started for home to clear his uncle. Stowe was in state prison, as you know. When told that the boy had returned alive and well he was all broken up. When Bob was taken to the prison his uncle had nothing to say.

Well, as a matter of course, steps were taken to secure Stowe's pardon, and it was soon granted. Then came the question of trying him for the robbery; but various delays occurred, and his lawyers advanced various technical objections, and the case finally petered out. He disappeared, going to Australia, and it was two or three years later when the final particulars came to light. He had been hoarding his cash for three or four years, calculating to skip out. He had robbed the safe and buried the money in his cellar, and he fully intended to accuse Bob of the crime. He suspected that Bob had run away, and therefore accused him self of the alleged murder to cover up the other crime. After he had skipped, leaving his family without a dollar, a great many of his dishonest transactions came to light, and it became plain to everybody that he was a rascal in disguise.

While I do not deny, as I told you at the outset, that a man entirely innocent of a certain crime may be sent to prison as guilty of it, it can scarcely happen if he is an honest man and above suspicion. His conduct must be against him as an innocent man. Circumstances—such as being seen near the place of crime, betraying guilt when accused, being unable to make satisfactory answers, etc.—go a long way where direct proof is lacking, and I think I am safe in saying that the man who has been found innocent of the crime for which he was hanged or sent to prison was guilty of something else of a serious nature which he was seeking to hide at the time.—New York Sun.

Effect of Water on Bad Coins.

A street car conductor says: Passengers often think us discourteous because we examine coins tendered us a little critically, but as all bad money we turn in is returned to us, and as some people take advantage of darkness and rush to push any kind of coins on to us, our caution is not to be wondered at. In damp or wet weather our troubles are increased. I will defy any man to palm a bad dollar or half dollar off on me when it is dry, but if it is wet, or even damp, the best judge can be fooled. It is possible to counterfeit money so far as weight, color and appearance are concerned, but when it comes to feel, no spurious coin can be made to deceive a man with moderate experience. This test, to be any good, must be on a dry coin. When wet, good and bad feel just alike, and unless you can "ring" a suspicious coin you must take your chances on it. Men who sell drinks at festivals or in parks, and have their hands always wet, take in a quantity of bad money, and a conductor on a wet night runs a risk of losing, in one trip, half his earnings by his fourteen or fifteen hours' work.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Reverence for Old Boots.

To the Celestials no relics are more valuable than the boots that have been worn by a magistrate. If he resigns and leaves the city we are told a crowd accompanies him from his residence to the gates, where his boots are drawn off with great ceremony, to be preserved in the hall of justice. This is the more easy to believe when we remember that John Chinaman is rather ceremonious on occasion with respect to wearing his own boots. In his belief that there is nothing like old boots the Chinese is not peculiar.

Relic hunters have discovered that—hidden away for the most part in the family museums of our great houses—there are boots and shoes treasured for their age, or valued for their historical associations. Collecting remarkable boots and antique shoes threatens to become the rage among some ladies of title. Let us hope they will not forget to include as a curiosity the high heeled boot of modern times.—Chambers' Journal.

The Wise Little City Girl.

"What are these funny little green things?" asked Flossie of her country cousin, pointing to a number of pea pods.

"Those are peas," said Tommy. "You can't fool me," retorted Flossie. "Peas come in big red cans."—Harper's Bazar.

A TRAMP STORY.

"Denver Pete" Gives His Last Dollar to an Acquaintance of His Youth.

The day was even more than usually prolific of vagrants, and at 11 o'clock p. m. the big ram pasture in the rear of the station was packed with unfortunate of all sorts and ages. There were red shirted and heavy booted fellows from the lumber country, robust, bearded men, who seemed disgusted at their ill luck. There were old men and young ones, alike ragged and hungry looking, and they crowded one and all around the big stove as though they never expected to see another. Among the unkempt and ill smelling herd there were some striking characters. "Denver Pete," a big, muscular man, with a face like that of Bill Sykes, and a voice that might be likened to the rasping of a double edged file, sat in a chair with his cap down over his eyes and both hands pushed deep in his trousers pockets.

He was talking about the Christ-mases he had, when a boy, of a little brick house he remembered way back in Ohio state, when the door of the tramp room opened for the entrance of a new guest. He was a youngster, this newcomer. There wasn't a hair on his face, and the clothes he wore evidenced that he had not been tramping it long. The lad looked at the crowd around him, and then turning to the jailer asked if there were any beds. A hoarse laugh from the old timers, in which the officers joined, told that beds were not among the luxuries of life in trampdom. The door closed, and the boy found himself heir to the softest spot he could find on the floor. He was picking his way through the recumbent vags to a far corner of the place when the voice of "Denver Pete" bade him stop.

"Come here, you!" The stranger drew near, as though expecting some new gibe at his misfortune.

"Where're ye from?" "I came from Hardin county, O., and worked in a commission house on Robert street until two months ago. Then I got sick. I was just let out of the hospital and haven't any money, so I had to come here."

"Where's your folks?" "At Kenton, O."

"Able to work now, ain't you?" "Yes; I am going to work as soon as I can get something to do."

"Ever been tramped before?" "No, sir."

"Shut up and let folks sleep, can't you?" yelled a voice from across the room.

"Go to Jericho!" responded the questioner, at the same time taking from a pocket inside his shirt a greasy leather wallet. He drew forth a five dollar bill, crumpled and torn on the edges, and handed it to the youngster with the remark:

"See here, pard, I guess you ain't used to bummin'. There ain't no beds here—nothin' but boards, and hard boards at that. They don't serve breakfast reg'lar, an' the place ain't your style nohow. Here's a bill. You go out and tell the hotel keeper the lodgings ain't up to the mark. The fella'll keep you through the week, and then ye kin look for a job."

"But maybe I can't get one right away," broke in the other.

"Well, maybe ye can't, but try. My mother used ter tell me there wasn't nothin' like tryin'. It didn't never do me much good, but you take her tip and try."

"I'll pay you back as soon"—

"All right," broke in the lender. "You just address the letter 'Denver Pete,' Police Station, St. Paul, an' I'm liable to get it."

The sleek man thanked his deliverer profusely, shook his hand and withdrew.

"Got any more jokes to scatter, Pete?" asked a grizzled veteran of the road.

Pete got up and looked at the crowd before him.

"Youse fellows," he said, "reckon I done a fool job on that kid. Well I knowed him. I come from Ohio myself, down around Kenton. I knowed his sister too, an' used ter take her sleigh ridin' behind my old dad's grays. She wouldn't have me, of course; couldn't expect it nohow, but I ain't going to see her kid brother goin' hungry."

"Where'd yer get the five?" asked a consumptive looking listener.

"Been savin' it for a month to celebrate on," and with that reply "Denver Pete" curled up near the base burner for the night.—St. Paul Globe.

The Way of the World.

This is a story for grown up people. Four boys stood on a street crossing; they ranged in years from 6 to 15; the first three held hoops in their hands; fourth had none.

"I wish," said 6-year-old, rolling his eyes at the boy next to him, "that my hoop was big as your'n." "And I wish," said 8-year-old, rolling his eyes at the next boy, "that my hoop was as big as your'n." "And I wish," said 10-year-old, rolling his eyes at the big boy without a hoop, "that I was as big as you, so I wouldn't care for such a boyish thing as a hoop."

"Well," said the big boy, with a kind of regretful earnestness, "I'll tell you what I wish. I wish hoops seemed as awfully jolly fun to me as they once did."—West Shore.

Mr. Clayton's measurements demonstrate that clouds of all kinds float at about the same height in the United States as at Upsala, Sweden, and at other parts of the world where special observations have been carried on.

Indorse Checks on the Blind End.

At a national bank the following conversation occurred. Said the visitor, presenting a check just indorsed: "I see by the papers that bank officials complain people doing business at their banks don't know on which end of a check to indorse it. Now, I should think any fool would know that."

"Which end do you indorse?" said the cashier.

"Why, this end, of course," poking an indorsed check through the wicket. There it was, wrong, of course, indorsed on what would be the right hand end when the face of the check lay up, so that the cashier would have to read the name backward, from the end of the check he couldn't see when filed away.

"It's strange," said the official. "I take a check when handed in, read the face, hand it out, turning it right and indicating exactly where to write the signature, and people invariably turn it around, reversing the ends, and then write the name."

"Why don't you tell them it is wrong?"

"Well, it's our business to be polite, and not to tell people their business; you can tell them through the press if you want to. It would save trouble if they knew."—Providence Journal.

The Public Want Quantity.

In mixing a medicine or filling a prescription the great bulk of the fluid used is pure water. Customers frequently overlook this, and some of the remarks about cheap and dear medicines are quite amusing. All drugs in a concentrated form are expensive, while almost any drug may be so diluted as to make it appear very cheap. This is especially the case with homeopathic remedies. "Mother tinctures" are more than 1,000 times as strong as some of the dilutions commonly purchased, but few buyers note the fact. Several patent medicine makers fell into the error of overlooking this peculiar trait in human nature.

They put up their cure-alls in highly concentrated form for the convenience of customers, and ordered the addition of more water in the directions for use. The sale fell to zero at once, while those who had sense enough to give large bottles well filled with at least something colored found ready markets, and still do so. Look on the shelves of any drug store, and you will see the percentage of preparations in small bottles quite nominal. It is quantity that goes; quality is considered next.—Interview with a Druggist.

An Isolated Family.

There is a family in Liberty, Me., who live on a farm, with mountains on three sides, and with no highway leading to it. There was a rough road up a very bad hill, but it accommodated only them, and that not very much, as the man comes out but two or three times a year to obtain supplies. So he asked to have this road discontinued and his taxes abated by reason thereof, and as this was a good trade for the town it accepted his proposition, and now when he wishes to come out with his cart and oxen he comes across a pasture. If you wish to find perfect content pay a visit to this family. The man disposes of a pair of big oxen every year or two, and sells a few lambs every year. This is more than enough to supply all their needs. He has a pension, but apparently has no use for it, as he makes no investments, and is known to have quite a large sum of money, which is kept between the leaves of a book. They use an old fashioned fireplace made of stone, and are surrounded by plenty of wood, and appear to take solid comfort in life.—Belfast (Me.) Journal.

A New Use for Cuff Buttons.

The big link buttons in the days when cuffs were worn ample to exploit them must have cost the wearers a tidy sum, and their relegation to the purloins of the "has-beens" was a source of heartburning. One well known yachtsman, who sported a set of dress links in gold the size and shape of a five cent piece, with a diamond anchor in the centre of each, has found a plan of reviving and utilizing all four of them. He has had two of them made into single screw sleeve buttons, the third is converted into a fetching scarf-pin, and the fourth? Well, here, indeed, is a novelty! It has been transformed into what appears to be a good sized collar button, and is utilized in holding the upper buttonholes of the drawers upon the strap under the shirt bosom.—Clothier and Furnisher.

There is a glass lamp-chimney so tough that it almost never breaks in use. It is of the finest glass; it is also perfect in form and action.

The glass costs several times as much as common glass. The chimney costs two or three times as much as others to make; the dealer, of course, has to pay for it; but he can afford to sell it as usual. Some object to it. "Can't afford to sell it," they say; but they can. It brings "good will" of more value than all their brittle-chimney profits, good profit besides.

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NORTH ANDOVER.

The Ladies Benevolent Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Edward Butterworth, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Under the guidance of driver Mizen, Cheney's barge conveyed a company of 27 young people to Lowell, Wednesday evening. Supper was served the party at Page's restaurant and the return journey was made via Andover. The trip so highly enjoyed by all, was instituted by Miss Anna M. Tucker.

Col. Chase of Brookline, Inspector of rifle practice, will visit Co. L. at the armory Wednesday evening. The drill will commence promptly at 7.30 instead of 8 o'clock p.m. as heretofore.

Mr. Michael Regan, after a faithful service of 18 consecutive years as watchman of the North Andover Mill, has resigned his position. Previous to this, he occupied a similar position for several years at the lower Mill and has worked under three generations of the Sutton family. He was the second oldest man in the employ of the owner. Mr. Robert Elliot ranking first. Home responsibilities was the cause of the change.

The U.L.F.J.O.O.F. held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Fred Murch, yesterday afternoon.

The Republican Town Committee has decided to hold the caucus at Odd Fellows' Hall, Friday evening Feb. 20th.

The County Keteledrum met with Mrs. James C. Poor yesterday afternoon.

There will be a special service at the Methodist Church Saturday evening. Four young men of Boston University, members of a praying band will be present and remain over Sunday. Next week it is expected that a lady evangelist will arrive to aid in the interest of church work.

The Social Committee of the Congregationalist Church organized last week by choosing Mr. Frank W. Fiske chairman, and Miss Anna M. Tucker Secretary.

Mr. W. S. Roundy is acting as clerk at the store of Messrs. T. A. Holt & Co., during the illness of Mr. Francis R. Bishop.

The regular meeting of the Grange occurs Tuesday evening.

The fifteenth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. George I. Burnham was pleasantly observed at the "farm" Tuesday evening. Mr. James C. Poor, in a few apt remarks, presented a number of choice gifts in behalf of the assembled company. Among other gifts was a handsome tea service, picture and easel, glass ware, table, etc. Mr. Burnham replied in words fitting to the occasion, and extended the courtesy of the house to all. Games were played and a collation was partaken of. There were about fifty present from this town and Boxford.

Officer Mizen will not become a candidate for Constable this year. Chief of Police Smith and Officers Crowther, Chalk, Harris, and Sargent are still in it. Mr. E. S. Colby will evidently make a good run for Tax Collector.

The Y. P. M. L. S. S. meets this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Albezette hospitably entertained the members of Wynona Lodge with other friends to the number of about forty, at a reception Saturday evening. After some time had passed in the playing of games the company assembled in the parlor, when Mr. F. W. Frisbee with appropriate and humorous remarks presented to the young couple a handsome marble time-piece, with bronze ornaments, as a token of the good will and esteem of Wynona Lodge of which Mr. and Mrs. Albezette are both members. Mr. Albezette, although taken by surprise, thanked the donors for himself and wife in a few well chosen words, for their kindness in presenting the gift. A bountiful collation was then served followed by songs, games, and charades. Banjo music by one of the guests and piano selections by Miss Edith Clark contributed to the enjoyment of the evening. At twelve o'clock the guests departed for their homes well satisfied with their pleasant evening, and very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Albezette for the charming manner in which they were received.

Notwithstanding the storm Monday evening, about 30 men, women, and children presented themselves at the vestry to be instructed by Mr. D. W. Carney, concerning the "Refining of Petroleum." At the close of the lecture many questions were asked by some of the gentlemen, showing that their interest had been aroused. Mr. Carney answered as fully as time permitted. Rev. H. H. Leavitt, in his introduction, said that he was a firm believer in home talent and thought that more of it should be reached and utilized. Hon. N. P. Frye and Frank W. Frisbee will lecture in April and May.

A few from town attended the exhibition of Miss Corning's dancing class in Lawrence, Monday evening.

The Johnson place, at the corner of First and Main Streets, has been purchased by Hon. J. A. Wiley.

Dr. C. P. Morrill, Frank Tisdale, and Mrs. George H. Perkins attended the banquet and dance at Grecian Lodge, Lawrence.

Walter Prince, of Lynn, has been in town this week.

Mr. James W. Warren of St. Paul, Minn., who came east upon a short business trip recently, has been spending a few days at the home of his brother Lieut. F. A. Warren, Union Village.

At the meeting of Wynona Lodge Monday evening, two candidates were initiated. The invitation to visit Scotia Lodge of Lowell was accepted and the date fixed for Thursday evening, February 19. The train leaves the N. A. Station at 7 o'clock. The committee appointed to make necessary arrangements was James M. Craig, Irving McKone, James Thompson, George Moulton and Harry Chick. An executive committee of the Juvenile Temple was appointed as follows: Eugene Tufts, A. V. Chalk, Joshua Paine. Following is the evening's programme: Readings, Grace Hall and Alice Harris; wit and humor, Harry Chick; story, George Moulton; song, Jonas Eastwood. A game of consequences was played at the close, and prohibition songs were sung by the lodge with Miss Clark as organ accompanist.

A pleasant social gathering occurred in the vestry of the Congregational Church, Tuesday evening, under the direction of the social committee.

Maria Flynn will lead the meeting of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church Sunday evening. Subject, "For what were we created?"

The stone wall extending from the west side of Selectman Barden's residence in a direct line to the Merrimack River, forms the northeastern boundary of Precinct 1.

At a special meeting of the Eben Sutton S. F. K. Co., Monday evening, it was voted to accept a communication from Steamer 2 of Lawrence, inviting them to a social and supper on the evening of Feb. 27. The committee of arrangements consists of Messrs. John Burnham, Martin H. Pulsifer, E. S. Robinson.

"Are we good stewards?" is the topic for consideration at the meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E., Sunday evening.

Rev. George Walker will conduct services at St. Paul's Church during the Lenten season as follows:

Sundays—Holy Communion, 9.30 a.m.; Morning prayer; litany and sermon, 10.30 o'clock; Sunday School, 12 o'clock; afternoon service and address, 3.30; evening service and sermon, 7 o'clock.

Wednesday evenings in old library room, 7.30 o'clock.

Friday evenings, 7.30 o'clock.

Cottage services will be held on other evenings as announced from week to week.

The subjects of the Sunday morning sermons are The seven sayings of Christ upon the Cross. Sunday evenings—The Epistles of the seven Churches of Asia, Rev. II and III.

The Friday evening discourses will be upon the following subjects: i Temptation; ii, The Tempter; iii, Our Lord's first temptation; iv, Our Lord's second temptation; v, Our Lord's third temptation; vi, Results of Temptation. At other services good familiar instruction will be given.

In conformity with the provisions of Sect. 72 of Chap. 423 of the Acts of 1890, the Selectmen have made their report concerning the division of the town into precincts, and have filed the same with the town clerk. The following is a copy:

To the Town Clerk of North Andover:

The Selectmen having been authorized by vote of the town to divide the town into voting precincts according to the Acts and Resolves of 1890, Chap. Sect. 72, herewith submit the following report: We have divided the town into two precincts numbered 1 and 2 respectively. Precinct No. 1 includes the territory formerly embraced in the Merrimack district—so called on map of the town of Andover, published in the year 1852—and may be described as follows; namely, commencing at the Merrimack River, thence on a straight line running southeasterly and passing a little to the west of the house of Bradford H. Barden, to a corner on Osgood Street near the house of T. Osgood Wardwell, thence at a right angle westerly on a straight line to the bridge over the Shawashin River near Don Rock, so called.

Precinct No. 2 comprises the remainder of the town. The number of legal voters of the two precincts according to the Assessor's list posted, Jan. 1891, is as follows, namely:

Precinct number one contains 465, and precinct number two, 238 legal voters. We have placed posts to mark the boundaries of said precincts on the Old Railroad so called, and on Parker, Main, Osgood and Prescott Streets, and on the Back Road so called, leading from High St. to Osgood St., said posts are marked P. 1, and P. 2.

SELECTMEN OF NORTH ANDOVER.

Feb. 10, '91.

The following is a synopsis of the most important articles which appear in the TOWN WARRANT.

Art. 9.—To see if the town will appropriate \$900 and the rebate from the state upon dog licenses, for the purchase of books, the fitting up of a reading-room, and the support and maintenance of the Public Library.

Art. 10.—To see if the town will appropriate \$125 to assist in the observance of Memorial Day.

Art. 11.—To see if the town will vote for a system of sewage and provide as to how the betterment law shall be applied in accordance with the Pub. Stat., Chap. 50, Sects. 7 and 11.

Art. 12.—To see if the town will accept the provisions of Chap. 101 of Pub. Stats. Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 relative to the suppression and abatement of nuisances.

Art. 13.—To see if town will accept the list of jurors as prepared by the Selectmen.

Art. 14.—To see what the town will pay for labor on highways.

Art. 15.—To see if the town will accept the division of the town into voting precincts as stated in the report of the Selectmen.

Art. 16.—To see if the town will appropriate the sum of \$500, to construct a sewer on Marblehead St., on petition of A. W. Brainard et al.

Art. 17.—To see if the town will appropriate a sum of money to widen and straighten road leading from Main St. to house of Patrick McCarthy on petition of Wm. Mackey et al.

Art. 18.—To see if town will appropriate a sum of money to establish a grade on Suffolk St. between Marblehead and Beverly Streets on petition of Henry Webster et al.

Art. 19.—To see if the town will vote to continue the electric lights now established, and appropriate a sufficient amount for their maintenance on petition of John A. Wiley et al.

Art. 20.—To see if the town will appropriate \$200 to establish a grade connection between Maple Ave. and Railroad St., on petition of Chas. McCarthy et al.

Art. 21.—To see if the town will vote to appropriate \$100 for the planting of trees along the highways, on petition of J. D. W. French for the Village Improvement Society.

Art. 22.—To see if town will vote to construct and appropriate \$800 for a sewer from Main St. through First St. to Maple Avenue, on petition of Jos. Sanborn et al.

Art. 23.—To see if the town will vote to authorize the Board of Engineers to establish a fire alarm system not to cost over \$1,500 on petition of P. J. Sweeney et al.

Art. 24.—To see if the town will accept Perry St., as laid out by Road Commissioners.

Art. 25.—To see if town will authorize Road Commissioners to purchase a road machine and other tools for use of roads and take cost of same from appropriation made for the Street Department.

Art. 27.—To see if town will authorize Selectmen to petition the County Commissioners to re-locate and set bounds on Sutton St. to Shawashin Bridge.

Art. 28.—To see if town will appropriate \$500 to be used as far as it will go toward the relocation and the making of plans of streets.

Art. 29.—To see if town will vote to discontinue the Moll Towns Road, so called, and road leading from Newell Atkins to Andover line, the same being declared dangerous, on petition of Road Commissioners.

Art. 30.—To see if town will appropriate \$500, to rail dangerous places, on petition of Road Commissioners.

Art. 31.—To see if town will vote to procure some building for the storage of tools, on petition of Road Commissioners.

Art. 32.—To see if town will vote to accept the provisions of Chap. 50, Sect. 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the Pub. Stats. relative to sidewalks.

Art. 33.—To see if the town will appoint a committee to consider the advisability of purchasing the land about the Bradstreet Schoolhouse for the purpose of enlarging the school yard, and also to ascertain what title the town has to the lands on which are now situated the Eben Sutton Engine house and the old Library building.

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